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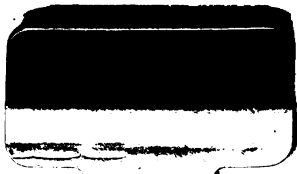
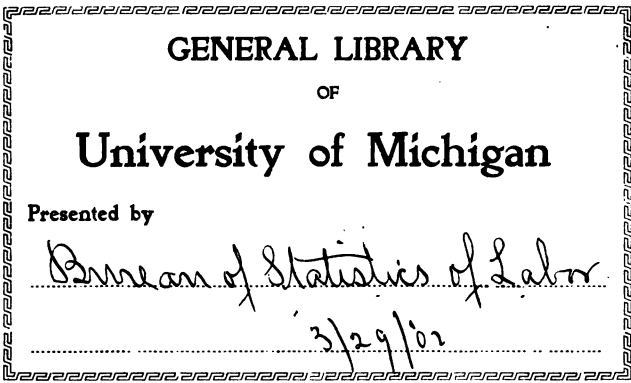
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LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL  
CHRONOLOGY

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

1901.



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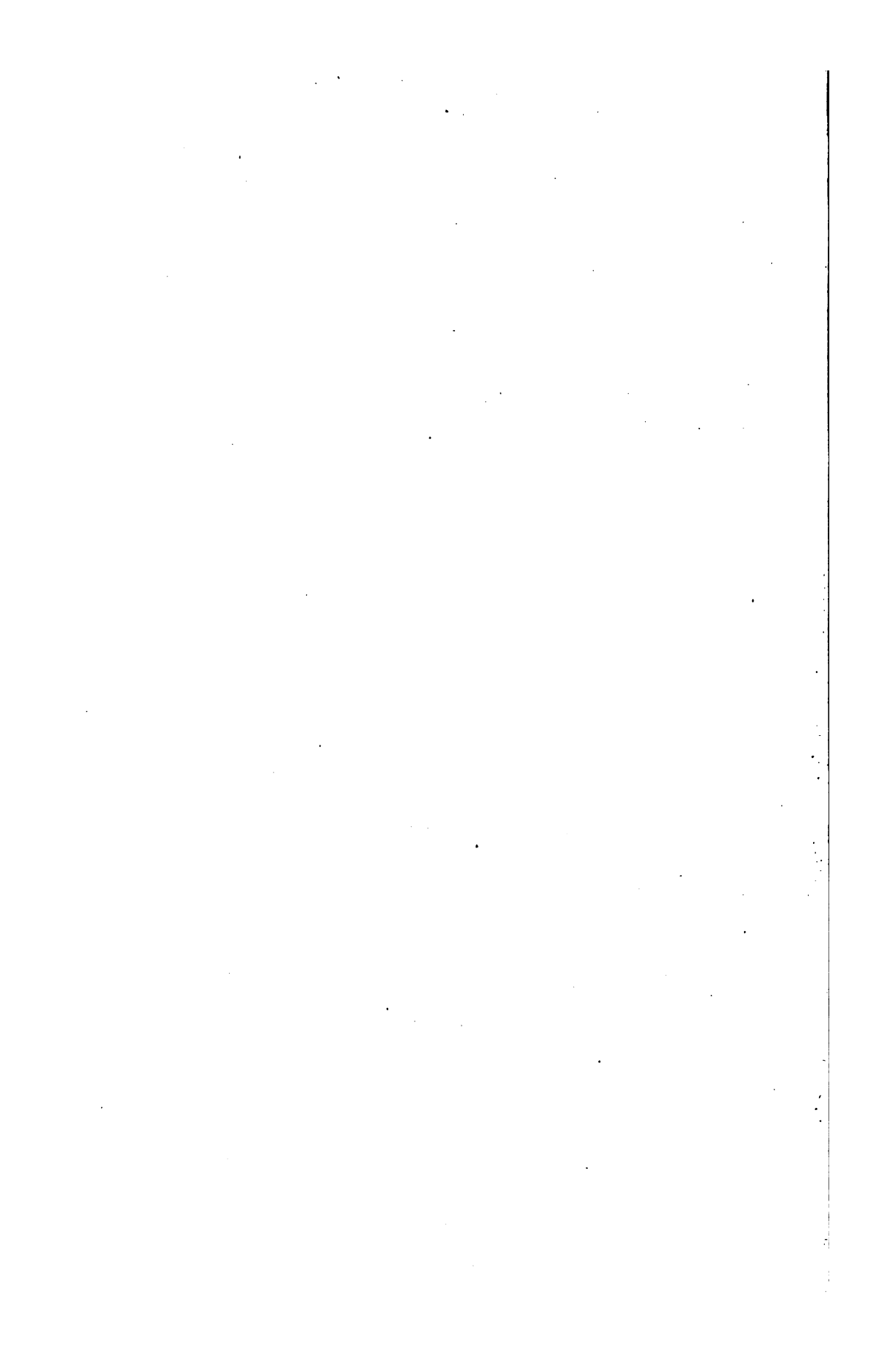
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# LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

FOR THE

NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

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[FROM THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR, pp. 131-238, AND THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES, pp. 1-38.]

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*With compliments of*  
*Horace G. Wadlin,*

*Chief of Bureau of Statistics of Labor.*

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## INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

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This volume comprises the Labor Chronology and the Industrial Chronology for the nine months ending September 30, 1901, each having formed a part of the Report on the Statistics of Labor and on the Annual Statistics of Manufactures of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, bound together under the provisions of law.



PART II. . . . . REPORT FOR 1901.

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**LABOR CHRONOLOGY**  
OF THE  
**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS**  
FOR THE  
NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

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STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.	TRADES UNIONS.
WAGES.	WORKINGMEN'S SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL
HOURS OF LABOR.	BENEFITS.
LABOR LEGISLATION — 1901.	

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[FROM THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
MASSACHUSETTS BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OF LABOR, pp. 131-238.]

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BY  
HORACE G. WADLIN,  
CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.



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1902.





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## LABOR CHRONOLOGY—1901.

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In previous publications, the year covered by this chronological record has extended from January 1 to December 31. In order to facilitate the work of preparation and printing, and to bring the report into conformity with other public documents for which the year terminates September 30 (especially the Industrial Chronology contained in the report on the Annual Statistics of Manufactures, hereafter to be presented in the same way), the 12 months covered will henceforth extend from October 1 in one year to September 30 in the next, and the present record is therefore closed September 30, 1901. Our previous report having been prepared on the other plan, closing December 31, 1900, the present Chronology covers but nine months.





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# LABOR CHRONOLOGY

FOR THE

NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

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STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

WAGES.

HOURS OF LABOR.

TRADES UNIONS.

SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BENEFITS.

LABOR LEGISLATION — 1901.

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# LABOR CHRONOLOGY

FOR THE

NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

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The information contained in this Part has been collated by the Bureau from various sources, but it has been impossible to verify from original data every instance reported under the various heads. Therefore, while due care has been exercised to avoid them, it is possible that in minor instances errors due to incomplete statement or otherwise may occur. We do not pretend that this chronological record is complete, although it includes the more important events of the period covered. Some of the items, while possibly of slight importance in themselves, are, nevertheless, of value as part of a continuous historical record, and the complete record is indicative of the current movements of organized labor and of the subjects under consideration in the industrial life of the Commonwealth. To complete the history of labor for the period reference should be made to the record of industrial enterprises contained in the Industrial Chronology which forms part of the report on the Annual Statistics of Manufactures issued by the Bureau.



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# STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

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## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

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[The record of Strikes and Lockouts covers a period of 9 months, closing with Sept. 30, 1901; where the results of the strikes or lockouts were arrived at after that date but before the date of publication of the volume, these results have been given within brackets.]

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**Abington.** In August, 2 lasters employed at the factory of Lewis A. Crossett struck for an advance of 25 cents per day in wages; places filled.—One hundred and fifty day operatives in the employ of Lewis A. Crossett struck to enforce their demand for 9-hour day; one week later, men returned to work, demand granted.

**Amherst.** In March, laborers in the highway department struck because 10-hour day was inaugurated instead of 9, as in previous year, without increase in wages; places filled.

**Beachmont.** In May, 7 linemen employed by the Suburban Gas & Electric Light Co. were discharged on notification to firm that on following day they would demand 8 hours and \$8 per day; places filled.

**BEVERLY.** In August, 75 Italian trenchmen struck to enforce demand for increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day; returned to work same day, compromise of \$1.65 being effected.—Twenty masons and helpers employed on local contracting work struck, alleging unsatisfactory working hours due to dilatory Italian excavators; men returned to work the following day, the matter being satisfactorily settled, the men being paid for the time lost through fault of others.—Thirty cutters at the shoe factory of Murray, Cone, & Co. struck to enforce demand for \$15 weekly wages, wages to be uniform, and abolition of fines; firm would not make contract with Boot and Shoe Workers Union; compromise effected about 3 weeks later, when men returned to work.

**BOSTON.\*** In January, iron workers in the employ of the New England Structural Co., to the number of 29 in different parts of the State, struck, refusing to work on same job with non-union men; a few of the men gradually returned to work, while the places of the others were filled, the strike not being officially declared off.

*March.* Fifty bookbinders, paper rulers, and apprentices in the employ of Robert Burlen struck to enforce union demand for reduction of hours from 10 to 9 without reduction in wages; 2 days later, demand granted; settlement was reached through the efforts of the State Board of Arbitration which conferred with Mr. Burlen and representatives of the Brotherhood of Bookbinders and Allied Printing Trades Council.—Thirty beef handlers employed at Pier 6, Hoosac Tunnel Docks, Charlestown, struck to enforce demand for increase of wages from \$3 to \$4 for unloading 12 cars of beef; after 2 hours, compromise was effected, \$3.75 being granted the men; International Meat Handlers Union No. 22 involved.

*April.* Eight laborers employed by the National Contracting Co. struck owing to refusal of firm to grant increase in wages from 15 cents to 17½ cents per hour; on the following day places were filled at old rate of wages.—Four hoisting engineers in the employ of O'Brien, Sheehan, Perkins, & McHale, contractors, struck to obtain increase in wages, 8 hours' work, half-holiday on Saturdays, and employment of none but union engineers; places filled on the following day; men were employed on the new dry dock at

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\* For Machinists' Strike, see pages 154-156.



the Charlestown Navy Yard.—Owing to a difference over a man who was discharged on account of being late, 19 beef handlers in the employ of Swift Bros. & Co. struck; one week later, men returned to work.

*May.* About 300 journeymen plumbers employed by local master plumbers struck for the purpose of abolishing helpers; within 2 days, 30 firms conceded the demand; after being out one week about two-thirds of the firms had acceded to the demand and men returned to work; the rest remained out for 8 weeks, when the strike was declared off (June 28) and men returned to work under old conditions; Plumbers Union No. 12 involved.—Ten feeders to freestone planers in the employ of W. J. Sullivan struck to enforce demand for \$2.75 per day, former rate being \$2.50 for 10 hours' work; demand was refused and places filled; in 3 weeks' time all the old employés had asked for re-instatement, but only 2 were taken back.—Nine press feeders in the employ of the Bernard-Richards Co. struck refusing to work with non-union man; 3 weeks later firm discharged non-union man and decided to re-instate former employes, who had found work in other places; Pressmen's Union No. 67 and Franklin Association No. 18 involved.—About 10 pressmen and feeders in the employ of Samuel Usher struck against violation of Syracuse agreement, which was 9 hours per day or 54 hours per week; through the offices of the State Board of Arbitration agreement was fulfilled 3 days later. Pressmen's Union No. 67 and Franklin Association No. 18 involved.—Fifteen housesmiths (number later augmented to 115) in the employ of the G. W. & F. Smith Iron Co. struck, the firm refusing to grant minimum rate of wages of 28 cents per hour, this being an increase of 10 per cent; places filled, and in 3 weeks' time about 50 strikers had returned to work at former rates; a majority of the others made application for re-instatement, but their services were not required; Housesmiths Union involved.—Forty cabinet makers in the employ of Shales & May struck for the purpose of having Saturday afternoons without reduction of pay, for abolishing the piece-work system, recognition of the union, and card system; one month later men returned to work, demands granted; Woodworkers Union No. 24 involved.—Seventy-nine Hebrew bakers employed in 16 local bakeries struck to enforce demand that 12 hours be the maximum day's work; 9 days later employers conceded the 12-hour day and extra pay for overtime; Bakers Union No. 45 involved.—About 100 drivers and assistants in the South Boston division of the Boston Ice Co. struck, requesting removal of inspectors; 4 days later men returned under provisional agreement, the inspectors to be removed, helpers to receive advance of \$1 per week, all future disputes to be submitted to the State Board of Arbitration, whose decision should be binding upon both parties, no discrimination to be made against the strikers. On account of a disagreement over issues to be submitted, it was found that the Board could not act as arbitrator, and the case at present stands under the agreement which was made temporarily.

**LINEMEN'S STRIKE.** The strike of the linemen of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., Boston Elevated Railway Co., and Boston Electric Light Co., was inaugurated in Boston on May 4, per order of Local Linemen's Union No. 104 and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America. The operations of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. extend throughout the State, the headquarters of the 4 divisions being in Lowell, Springfield, New Bedford, and Boston. The Boston division covers a radius of 15 miles. Accounts of the strike in each of the divisions may be found under the cities specified. The cause of the strike was to enforce the acceptance of the 8-hour day (afterward changed to 9 hours), \$3 minimum wage for linemen and \$3.50 for foremen, recognition of union, and minor grievances. The demands were not granted, and within 2 weeks the strike was practically settled as far as the companies were concerned; many of the strikers returned to work, the places of others were filled. Including the groundmen and laborers, who struck out of sympathy with the linemen, nearly 300 men went out.

*June.* About 40 beef handlers in the employ of the Cudahy Packing Co. struck to enforce demand for increase in wages; demand granted same day and men returned to work.—Three firemen employed at the Quincy Market Cold Storage Co. went out because of discharge of a fireman who was appointed to present grievances; places filled, and 8-hour shifts adopted for firemen.

*July.* A general strike was ordered by the Carpenters District Council, involving about 6,000 carpenters in Boston and vicinity; district covered included Greater Boston, Charlestown, Malden, Cambridge, and Brookline; men struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day without reduction in wages; 5 days after the inauguration of the strike demands were granted.—One hundred and ninety-one teamsters in the employ of P. O'Riordan & Sons struck to enforce demand for a minimum wage of \$11 per week; 2 days later demand granted and men returned to work.—Twenty-seven milling-machine hands in the employ of the Trimont Manufacturing Co. struck against discharge of

fellow employé who refused to do certain kinds of work; satisfactory settlement was reached by conferences held with the firm, the Allied Metal Workers Union, and Central Labor Union; men returned to work one week from the beginning of strike.—Sixty-five stone workers employed in Boston and vicinity struck to establish a 9-hour day; an agreement was entered into with the employers by which 10 hours would constitute a day's work until Nov. 1, 1901, after which time 9 hours shall constitute a day's work with the same wages as paid for 10 hours; men returned to work after 10 days.—Eighteen messenger boys employed by the Boston District Messenger Co. struck for an additional amount to be paid for each message; strike failed, inasmuch as only a few of the strikers were taken back, the others being discharged and their places filled.—Sixteen lumber handlers employed by Blacker & Shepard Co. went out, the firm refusing to give Saturday half-holiday; places filled. These men were temporary hands, employed and paid by the hour. Regular employés were granted the Saturday half-holiday during June, July, August, and September, and these men demanded the same terms. The movement was not authorized by any organization.—Five printing pressmen employed at the Library Bureau left work; one man was discharged for cause not connected with labor matters, and 5 pressmen decided to leave in consequence; places were immediately filled, this being an individual action, not authorized by the Printing Pressmen's Union.

*August.* Thirty-one sheet tin and metal workers employed at the Walker & Pratt Manufacturing Co. struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day and uniform daily wage of \$2.75; places filled, strike not being declared off Sept. 30; Sheet Metal Workers Union, Local No. 17, involved.—Six cap makers in the employ of Meyer Rosenfield struck owing to the refusal of firm to grant higher wages upon one article; one week later men returned to work at old rates.

*September.* Demand was made upon several local foundries by Local Iron and Brass Molders Union No. 106 for a 9-hour day without reduction of wages; all the foundries conceded the demand except 3, at which strikes occurred on Sept. 11; 82 brass molders were involved; men returned to work pending arbitration of the trouble, and within 2 weeks from inauguration of strike a satisfactory settlement was reached.—Eight core makers employed at the Lincoln Foundry (South Boston) and the Condor Iron Works (East Boston) struck to obtain 9-hour day without reduction of wages; 2 weeks later, demand granted. Core Makers Union No. 1 made demand upon all foundries that core makers be given the shorter work day; all firms conceded except the 2 above mentioned.—One hundred and twenty-five meat handlers, employed by the Armour Packing Co., Cudahy Packing Co., Hammond & Co., Swift & Co., and Nelson Morris, struck to obtain new schedule of wages and hours of labor, half hour from 6 to 6.30, also from 10 to 10.30 P.M., to be allowed for lunch; 25 cents per 100 quarters and 50 cents per car for unloading boxes; International Meat Handlers Union No. 22 involved; places were filled; strike not officially declared off.—Twenty-four laborers employed by J. M. McCluskey, contractor, while working on the new park at the State House struck for a 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay; on the following day 20 of the strikers returned to work; places of the others filled.—About 250 expressmen and helpers in the employ of the New York & Boston Despatch Express Co. and Earle & Prew struck for recognition of union and re-instatement of 10 men who were discharged; it was alleged that 7 of the men were discharged for joining the union; International Team Drivers and Helpers Union, Local No. 307, involved. [On Oct. 2 (strike was inaugurated Sept. 25) strikers returned to work, 7 of the discharged men being taken back, the cases of the other 3 being left to arbitration, and it being allowable for men to be members of union. Conferences were held with the State Board of Arbitration and President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; these parties together with the Mayor and the President of the Transportation Trades Council were instrumental in settling the strike and averting the threatened tie-up of Boston transportation.]

**BROCKTON.** In January, 40 lasters at the shoe factory of E. E. Taylor & Co. struck against discharge of a laster; practice at this factory has been to charge lasters for shoes which they damage in making; laster refused, and was discharged; the following day men demanded that he be re-instated; 5 days later men returned to work, satisfactory adjustment having been made, all differences not settled between firm and employés to be referred to the State Board of Arbitration.

*April.* Twenty-five blanket trimmers employed by Cavanaugh Bros. & Knapp, rubber goods, struck to enforce demand for increase of wages from 11½ to 13½ cents per blanket; through efforts of the State Board of Arbitration, several conferences were held, and settlement made in 2 weeks, strikers having accepted firm's compromise offer of 12½ cents per blanket.

**May.** Four linemen in the employ of the Old Colony Street Railway Co. struck, per order of their union, for 9 hours and \$3 per day; after 2 weeks, 3 men returned without having demands granted.

**June.** Five carpenters employed by D. G. Swain & Co. struck against employment of non-union men. — Fifteen carpenters in the employ of H. H. Wardwell struck refusing to work with non-union carpenters; the following day, non-union men agreed to join the union and work was resumed. — Cutters at the Empire Shoe Co. struck for 9-hour day; the following day demand granted. — About 43 laborers employed by local hay, grain, and coal dealers struck for an 8-hour day without reduction in wages; in one week, compromise effected through the offices of the State Board of Arbitration, the 8-hour day to go into operation Oct. 1.

**July.** Forty-six operatives in the shoe factory of L. M. Reynolds & Co. struck to enforce demand for a 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay; strikers returned to work on following day, request granted, same to be in operation until Sept. 1; at the expiration of said time they demanded the continuation of the 9-hour day which was also granted until further notice.

**August.** Eighty-three lasters employed by the Field-Hazzard Co. struck for a renewal of agreement for prices on McKay work with an increase of 2 cents per dozen; matter was amicably settled within a few hours, the firm being willing to pay prevailing prices in other large factories.

**September.** Five plumbers' helpers in the employ of J. T. Corcoran struck for an increase from \$1 to \$1.25 per day; after 3 days, 3 strikers returned to work, their demand being granted.

**Brookfield.** In May, about 40 laborers employed in local brick yards struck to enforce demand for a 10-hour day instead of 12 without reduction of wages; returned to work 2 days later, demands not granted.

**Brookline.** In May, 15 linemen employed by the Brookline Electric Light Co. struck to enforce demand for 8 hours and \$3 per day; after one month, men applied for work at old scale. **July.** Carpenters struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day; trouble lasted one week; concessions were granted in some cases; compromise effected with builders whereby the 8-hour day would go into effect Jan. 1, 1902.

**CAMBRIDGE.** In February, 30 employés in mending and inspecting room of the American Net & Twine Co. struck because of the discharge of employé; girl was discharged by firm because she refused to do a certain kind of work; firm refused to re-instate the girl; 3 days later, all but 6 of the strikers returned to work; places of others were filled.

**May.** Eleven linemen of the Cambridge Electric Light Co. struck per order of Linemen's Union 104 to enforce demand for 8 hours and \$3 per day; firm offered men 30 cents per hour but no reduction in hours of labor; union would not allow men to accept this compromise; after being out 4 weeks, strikers returned to work under old conditions of \$2.50 per day for 10 hours. — About 18 coopers in the employ of John P. Squire & Co. were discharged; men had demanded an increase of \$1.50 per week, also for 10 minutes' time in which to wash, and that they would not be required to work overtime. This notice was sent to the firm with the understanding that if not granted, strike would ensue; later, on account of an alleged grievance of the firm, the men were discharged; places filled; strike not declared off by union up to Sept. 30.

**June.** About 42 contracting teamsters on the city work struck to enforce demand for increase from \$4.50 to \$5 per day for double team and driver; demand was not granted; for over 2 months city did its own teaming with the exception of 3 or 4 contractors who accepted \$4.50 per day; on Aug. 10, amicable agreement was reached, both sides granting concessions. The men were granted the 50 cents per day increase as demanded but agreed to perform an additional amount of work; terms of settlement follow: \$5 per day for double teams of 2 cubic yards capacity, making an average of 7 trips per day from Boynton's Crossing to the centre of District 1, and from the Raymond Street yard to the centre of District 2. — Twelve brass finishers in the employ of the Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co. struck for re-instatement of discharged brass finisher; places filled.

**CHICOPEE.** In May, 11 plumbers struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day without reduction of wages; following day returned, settlement having been reached. — Lock-out took place at the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., affecting 18 employés in tool room. The firm, having knowledge that the workmen in tool room were organizing to force company to grant 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay, requested employés to sign agreement that

all differences be settled with the company without advice or interference from any organization. After the discharge of the men, several conferences were held and a compromise was effected through the Central Labor Union of Springfield on June 6. Men returned to work on June 10 on following terms: All future grievances to be referred to committee of own men; the 54-hour week with 60-hour wage to go into effect Aug. 1; one apprentice for every 5 journeymen; time and one-quarter for overtime.

*June.* Twenty-two carpenters employed by 2 local contractors struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day; after 2 days, demand was granted.

**Clinton.** In February, about 40 laborers employed by Winston & Co. & Locher, contractors, struck for increased wages for night work; after 4 days resumed night work, with no change in either wages or hours. *April.* Four masons in the employ of George A. Barnard, contractor, struck against employment of non-union man; places filled, but in June contractor signed union agreement, pledging himself to employ only union men. *June.* Hoisting engineers in the employ of Winston & Co. & Locher struck, owing to misunderstanding over wages; men returned to work, no concessions granted except in individual cases. *July.* About 6 masons employed by Winston & Co. & Locher struck for \$3.50 for 9-hour day; men returned to work within a few hours at old rate of \$3 for 10 hours' work.

**Danvers.** In January, strike occurred in the stitching room in the shoe factory of C. C. Farwell & Co., owing to misunderstanding in regard to certain prices; one week later settled at substantially old prices.

**Dedham.** In May, about 50 laborers in the employ of the Newman Construction Co. struck owing to wages; strike lasted 2 hours; some of the men were discharged and remainder went to work on compromise in pay. This company was also involved in strike in August when 70 Italian laborers left work, owing to a slight delay over payment of wages; strike lasted 3 days when foreman who instigated the trouble was discharged and the others returned to work.

**Douglas.** In May, 23 axe grinders employed by the American Axe & Tool Co. struck owing to changes in methods of manufacture which required changes in piece prices; 2 weeks later, men returned to work, changes having been understood.

**Fairhaven.** In May, 40 laborers employed by a local street railway contractor struck because of the discharge of fellow employé; returned to work same day. *August.* About 80 stone cutters at work on the Rogers Memorial Church left work, resenting complaints of the stonemasons about their work; they presented no grievance to contractor, but returned to work the following day under old conditions.

**FALL RIVER.** In March, a few weavers at the Parker Mills were discharged on account of making second quality goods when they were being paid for firsts; 160 weavers then struck in sympathy, but not receiving support from the Weavers Union voted to return to work 3 days later, strike having failed.

*July.* About 10 loom fixers at the Shove Mills struck, alleging that non-union and incompetent help was employed and paid the regular wages of loom fixers; on following day, satisfactory agreement was reached; this was an independent strike. — Forty-two weavers at the Shove Mills struck for increase of wages, asking 40 cents per cut; one week later, men returned to work, compromise of 37½ cents per cut being effected.

*September.* About 25 card-room operatives at Stafford Mill No. 1 struck owing to dissatisfaction over wages alleging that by change of machinery wages had been reduced; after one week, satisfactory adjustment was made, the wage conditions made the same as those existing in No. 2 Mill. — Three hundred weavers at Stafford Mills struck, alleging that wages had been reduced by lengthening the cuts of cloth woven; about 3 weeks later, men returned to work, trouble satisfactorily settled.

**FITCHBURG.** In May, about 40 granite cutters employed by Jeremiah Shea struck to enforce demand for new bill of prices presented by the union, which schedule represented about 25 per cent increase; after one week, men returned to work, demand being granted. This was a part of the general granite cutters' strike, the other firms involved being F. A. McCauliff, John McCauliff, Orin Litchfield, John McNally, and Daniel O'Connor.

*June.* Fifty-three metal polishers and buffers at the Iver Johnson's Arms & Cycle Works struck for 9-hour day; 10 other men were affected in the polishing, buffing, and plating departments on account of lack of work.

**Gardner.** In May, 12 painters employed by Evensen & Holm struck because of the employment of 3 non-union men; following day returned to work, the 3 men having joined the union.

**Greenfield.** In April, about 30 painters employed by 6 master painters struck, per order of union, to enforce demand for \$2.50 for 9-hour day; after being out 10 days, a conference was held with the State Board of Arbitration, and a compromise effected whereby the men would receive \$2.25 for 8-hour day, schedule to remain in force until March 31, 1902. This was the first strike of organized labor in Greenfield.

**HAVERHILL.** In February, about 100 stitchers at the shoe factory of Thayer, Maguire, & Field struck per order of the Shoe Council to enforce acceptance of new price lists; conference was held with the State Board of Arbitration and compromise list accepted to be in force for one year; strikers returned 5 days from beginning of strike. — About 150 turned workmen and cutters in the employ of Thayer, Maguire, & Field struck in sympathy with the striking stitchers; returned to work 5 days later, strike of stitchers being settled by compromise.

**March.** About 180 turned workmen, machine operators, and stock fitters at the shoe factory of Chesley & Rugg struck per order of the Shoe Council for the acceptance of new price lists; men voted to return to work the following day, the firm having accepted union lists which granted slight increase in wages. — One hundred and fifty-five stitchers and cutters in the employ of Chesley & Rugg went on sympathetic strike with the turned workmen, machine operators, and stock fitters; returned to work the following day, strike having been satisfactorily settled. — Six laborers in the employ of C. H. Cox, hay, grain, etc., struck per order of the Laborers Union to enforce acceptance of union price list; 10 days later men returned to work, firm having signed union price list (20 per cent increase in wages for 10-hour day) and agreeing to employ only union help. — Strike involving about 100 stitchers took place at the shoe factory of Thayer, Maguire, & Field because union operatives refused to work with 2 non-union stitchers; the following day strikers returned to work, non-union stitchers having been discharged. — Nine finishers employed by W. W. Spaulding & Co. struck to resist change from day to piece work, claiming that wages would be reduced 25 per cent thereby; 2 days later, places were filled, only one of the strikers returning to work. Firm claims that more work has been done under the piece system and somewhat increased wages have been earned.

**May.** Forty-seven operatives employed by George L. Webster, shoe contractor, struck, refusing to work with turned workmen who had been suspended from union; on following day men were ordered back to work by Agent of the Shoe Council, not being ordered out officially; firm discharged objectionable workman. — Five spinners in night shift at the woollen mill of Stevens & Co. struck to enforce demand for payment by hour instead of piece work. Night work was suspended, the carders and piecers being forced into idleness; 3 days later strikers' places were filled and night work was resumed with a new force of spinners working by the piece, this arrangement being satisfactory to all. — Laborers employed in the coal yards of the Taylor-Goodwin Co. struck, refusing to work with non-union men; men returned to work the same day by order of labor officials, the matter having been satisfactorily adjusted. — Ten bricklayers in the employ of John M. Roche, contractor, struck because of discharge of one of their number who refused to violate union rules; 3 days later men returned to work, the discharged employé having been re-instated.

**July.** Thirteen employes of Wiley & Brickett, shoe contractors, struck, objecting to the employment of new men to take places of 2 workmen who were discharged; matter was adjusted, firm re-instating discharged men; strikers returned to work the following day. — Seventy-two shoe operatives in the employ of Chick Bros. struck to enforce demand for increase of wages; strike resulted in failure for the men, some returning at old rates while places of others were filled.

**August.** Eight laborers in the employ of the Haverhill Water Works struck on account of obnoxious workman; places were immediately filled. — About 20 operatives in the hand-sewed department of Hervey E. Guptil's shoe factory struck upon refusal of firm to accept new union price list; strikers returned to work pending a settlement.

**HOLYOKE.** In January, 6 stone carvers who were working on new city library building struck owing to misunderstanding; returned to work after slight delay.

**February.** About 25 pressmen, feeders, and compositors at the White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Co. struck to enforce demand for 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay; shortly afterward a number of girls were obliged to stop work on account of the strike; the State

Board of Arbitration held conference and union later called strike off, leaving an open factory with privilege of engaging such help as firm chose on terms agreeable to the employed; within a few weeks, places were all filled, only a few strikers who were not union men being taken back.

*March.* Eleven helpers in the engine room of the Crocker Manufacturing Co. of the American Writing Paper Co. struck in sympathy with engine helper who was discharged for carelessness; places filled; Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers investigated the case and within 2 weeks it was formally dropped, it having been determined by the investigating committee that the discharge was justifiable.

*April.* Local painters and paper hangers struck, per order of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers of America, Local Union No. 253, to enforce demands for 35 cents per hour for paper hangers, 30 cents for painters, and an 8-hour day for both trades; wages previously paid were 25 cents per hour for 9-hour day; after 2 weeks, strikers returned to work accepting the compromise of \$2.40 per day as minimum, the same to be in effect 2 years. — Painters in the employ of F. D. Cordes struck against employment of non-union man; 4 days later difference was settled, Mr. Cordes agreeing to employ only union men.

*May.* Seven carpenters employed by Doane & Williams, contractors, struck against the employment of a painter who; although a union man, worked during the lockout of 1900; 2 days later the Building Trades Council voted that the men could return to work until the piece of work they were then on was finished; the painter who caused the disturbance was fined \$10, which he paid, and again became a member of the council. — About 65 carpenters working for Contractor Dibble struck because of employment of non-union men; the contractor working upon the new building for Mountain Park had 65 union carpenters and 8 union painters working for the Holyoke Street Railway Co. which owns the park; the railway company had at work 3 non-union painters; this was objectionable to the Building Trades Council as its constitution prohibits members from working with non-union men; it was proposed to the company that the non-union men be taken off the work while the union men were there; company refusing to do this, the union men were ordered to quit work; later in the same day the representative of the company called all the men back and ordered the non-union painters off on other work.

*June.* About 25 bricklayers employed in all the paper mills except the Valley and Chemical Mills struck in sympathy with the striking firemen and paper makers. The union claimed that this was not exactly a strike, the men simply staying away from the mills in sympathy with the striking firemen and paper makers until the differences of those bodies were adjusted. The men at the Valley and Chemical Mills claim to have a regular contract with the mills, therefore, the union did not wish to order these men out. By vote of the union, June 14, the men were allowed to return to work. This was the first labor difference involving the bricklayers in Holyoke in 1901. — Boycott, ordered by the Central Labor Union, went into force on the Holyoke Street Railway Co. and Mountain Park. The Holyoke Street Railway Co. employs non-union men in all branches of its work; organized labor protested against this, but the company declined to change its position in the matter. Several occurrences since January served to interest both sides in the direction of gaining supremacy. Finally, on June 23, the Central Labor Union, having been appealed to by the aggrieved unions interested, requested friends of labor not to patronize the railway excepting during workmen's hours of travel. The boycott was removed on Aug. 11 at meeting of Central Labor Union, having been in force nearly 2 months.

**PAPER MAKERS' STRIKE.** Over 2,500 firemen and paper makers of Holyoke and South Hadley Falls struck on June 4. Direct cause of the strike was to enforce demand of Stationary Firemen's Union for increase in wages (minimum daily wage to \$2) and shorter hours (8-hour day), with the 3-shift system to be granted the firemen. The grievances of the paper makers were founded upon those of the stationary firemen and were presented to the manufacturers by Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers; demands were as follows: "That 64 hours constitute a tour worker's week's work, the week beginning at 7 o'clock Monday morning and ending on the following Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, a full week's wages to be received; that the mills absolutely cease from manufacturing between 4 P.M. on Saturday and 7 A.M. on Monday, and during that time no work of any description to be done by tour workers; 9 hours to constitute a day's work for all other day employees except on Saturday, when 8 hours would be a day's work; employees receiving less than \$2 per day to be granted an increase of 20 per cent on present wages." The strike was settled through the efforts of the State Board of Arbitration on June 15, the men returning to work on June 17. The demands of the firemen were granted in their entirety; 3 shifts of firemen to do the work formerly done by 2 shifts; 8 hours to constitute a day's work at 25 cents per hour minimum wages. The agreement between the manufacturers and the

**Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers** took effect July 8, and embodied the following clause: "Manufacturing departments will be in operation from 7 A.M. on Monday to 6 P.M. on the following Saturday, making 181 hours. A week's work for a tour worker shall not exceed 66 hours. Each company reserves the right to operate its manufacturing departments, in any or all of its plants, for a full 144 hours per week, but in case the company elects so to run it will not require any tour worker to work more than 66 hours in any one week. In case the shortening of hours in the finishing department should so unbalance any plant as to make it impossible to finish the paper made, it is understood that the help will work such overtime as is necessary to keep the finishing up even with the manufacturing until such time as any extra equipment needed may be added. The help working such overtime to be paid for same at their regular rate of wages." The wages and hours of labor were specifically stated for each department and each class of operatives; the agreement as to Sunday work provided that double time would be allowed for such work on repairs. This was the first labor difficulty of importance experienced in the paper trade in Massachusetts; it caused the shutdown of 25 plants in Holyoke and South Hadley Falls, curtailed the daily production of 819 tons of paper, and lasted 2 weeks.

**August.** Labor differences occurred at the Holyoke Water Power Co. involving 6 stonemasons who objected to the firm employing non-union permanent men; trouble lasted about 2 hours when the masons demanded their pay which was given them and they abandoned the work. — At the Beebe & Holbrook Division of the American Writing Paper Co. 6 piece workers on calendars (24 girls went out in sympathy) struck owing to misunderstanding over operation of new schedule for piece workers which had been figured to make it possible for girls to earn as much wages, in shorter time, as formerly; strikers alleged that wages were reduced thereby; after a few days, returned to work under the new schedule which had been satisfactorily explained. — Twelve rag-room employés (Poles) of the Chemical Paper Co. struck for increase in wages of 10 cents per day; men struck unofficially, not even conferring with grievance committee; official of Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers investigated the case and found that the strikers were receiving the schedule which was arranged with the manufacturers; places filled.

**Hopedale.** In August, 10 brick masons from Milford, at work on the extension of the machine shop for The Draper Co., struck alleging unfairness on part of foreman; 5 days later, men returned to finish the work in question.

**Hudson.** In January, a labor difference occurred at the shoe factory of F. Brigham & Co. caused by re-adjustment of prices; 4 sanders were involved; places filled, no stoppage of work. It was claimed by the firm that prices were adjusted in such a way that a fair day's pay could be earned for a fair day's labor and at re-adjusted prices men could earn \$18 per week. — The labor difference at the shoe factory of Charles M. Brett involved 5 treers, the trouble being the change from day to piece work, the men claiming that their wages would thereby be reduced; men left the work but returned to work in other parts of the factory; their places were filled with men who worked at the price offered by firm. **March.** Buffers struck at the shoe factory of F. Brigham & Co. to resist reduction in price on piece work; places filled. **April.** Six finishers employed by E. M. Stowe & Co., shoes, struck to enforce demand for more wages; 5 days later, their places were filled at same prices.

**Hyde Park.** In June, 187 machinists, apprentices, and helpers at the American Tool & Machine Co. struck to enforce demand for 12½ per cent increase in wages, and recognition of the union; strikers' places were filled, a few of the old hands being reinstated, no concessions being granted. During the latter part of July an injunction was granted prohibiting strikers from interfering with the company's employés or business. In accordance with the demand of the machinists on May 20 for a 9-hour day, the firm granted the same with 9 hours' pay instead of 10 as asked for.

**Ipswich.** In March, about 150 employés in boarding and carding rooms of the Ipswich Mills struck to resist 10 per cent reduction in wages; 3 weeks later, compromise was effected, wages to be restored as soon as business would warrant it, and the firing system to be more carefully regulated.

**LAWRENCE.** In April, about 35 carpenters employed by H. Berman, contractor and builder, struck against employment of non-union man; on following day non-union man was discharged and men returned to work.

**May.** A few plasterers employed by 2 local contractors struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day and 44 cents per hour; 2 weeks later, demands were granted. — Nine clerks employed at Sharon Bros., dry goods, struck to resist working overtime without extra pay; places filled. — About 26 plasterers employed by local contractors struck against employment of non-union tenders; 16 of the strikers returned within 2 days.

**June.** Eighteen coal handlers employed by 12 local dealers struck because employers refused to sign agreement for \$11 weekly wages, grant the 10-hour day with 25 cents an hour for overtime, and to employ only union men; strike lasted 8 days when demands were granted. — About 35 boiler makers working on the new gasometer of the Lawrence Gas Co., contracting firm being Bartlett, Hayward, & Co. of Baltimore, struck to enforce demand for increase from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day of 9 hours; 3 days later, demands were granted.

**July.** Fifteen boiler makers at the Lawrence Boiler Works struck for 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay; places filled with non-union men, working-day to be 10 hours. — Twenty-eight boiler makers employed at the Merrimack Iron Foundry struck for 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay; conferences were held with the State Board of Arbitration and compromise effected whereby 9 hours would constitute a day's work, with 9½ hours' pay, until Sept. 1, after which date, the 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay would be conceded; strikers were out 9 days.

**Leominster.** In September, owing to a slight disagreement, 10 cigar makers in the employ of the White Hart Manufacturing Co. were laid off; one week later, men returned to work.

**LOWELL.** In March, 4 carpenters employed by J. W. Bennett struck to force carpenters not in good standing in the union to join the union (the employing of such men being a violation of previous agreements); strikers returned the following day, the men having joined the union. — Painters, Paper Hangers, and Decorators Union sent notification to all master painters of their demand for 8 hours and \$2.25 per day instead of 9 hours and \$2 per day, the new schedule to go into effect April 1. On March 30, 16 master painters paid off their men (275 in all) and notified them that they need not return to work on the following Monday unless they came under old conditions; on April 5, compromise was effected through the State Board of Arbitration.

**April.** About 30 painters employed by 3 master painters who did not discharge their men on March 30 struck for 8 hours and \$2.25 per day. — Fourteen trimmers employed by the American Hide & Leather Co. struck owing to dissatisfaction over prices, refusing 6 cents per dozen and demanding 9; after 4 days demand was granted.

**May.** The general strike of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. affected the Central Division, with headquarters at Lowell, about May 10, the general strike being ordered in Boston on May 4. The Central Division includes, besides Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Newburyport, Salem, Beverly, South Framingham, Worcester, and Fitchburg. The original demands were the 8-hour day, \$3 minimum wage for linemen, \$3.50 for foremen, and recognition of union; the demand for the 8-hour day was modified within a week to 9 hours for a day's work. There were about 175 men in the Central Division and 106 struck; within 2 weeks, the trouble was settled as far as the company was concerned, some of the strikers returning at old rates, the places of the others being filled. — Thirty-eight plasterers, employed by 9 contractors and 8 jobbers, struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day and \$3.25 minimum daily wages; Plasterers Union and Building Trades Council were involved, and on July 1 strike was declared off, acknowledged as a failure. — Three hundred and fifty carpenters employed by 25 contract builders and 20 jobbers struck to enforce demand for 8 hours and minimum daily wage of \$2.25; after 4 weeks, 11 of the employers acceded to demands (about 70 men affected). July 1 the strike was still in progress although some of the carpenters had found employment in other places. — Seventy-five brewers employed by the Harvard Brewing Co. struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day; granted on following day. — About 60 employés of bottling department of the Harvard Brewing Co. struck to enforce demand for 9-hour day; after 3 days men returned to work, being granted the 9-hour day and advance in wages of \$1 per week; the settlement was effected through a conference between the company and a committee from the Bottlers Association. — About 20 men employed by Wm. H. Ward, contractor, struck because of refusal of firm to grant \$1.75 instead of \$1.50 for 10-hour day; places filled.

**July.** Labor difference occurred at the Lowell factory of the American Hide & Leather Co. involving 6 machine operators; men were discharged for rendering incorrect reports of work, but were re-instated one week later.



*August.* Forty tackers employed at the Lowell factory of the American Hide & Leather Co. struck; 2 men were discharged because of dissatisfaction over wages and 40 went out with them; 2 days later, demands being granted, men returned to work. — Two bricklayers employed in the street department of city struck to enforce demand of union that stone pavers be employed to lay bricks on a certain street; places filled.

*September.* Sixty-five weavers (mostly Portuguese) employed by the Appleton Co. struck on account of trouble over weaving a different class of goods; after being out one-half day, strikers returned to work. — About 12 corduroy weavers employed at the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. struck to resist alleged cutdown in wages due to replacing the old looms by new ones; places filled.

**LYNN.** In January, the lockout at shoe factory of Geo. W. Belonga & Co. which had been in force since Dec. 15, 1900, was settled; about 9 lasters and 8 turned workmen were discharged. The men were planning to strike against having a foreman over them; they returned to work with what the firm considered a cutdown, firm having been paying double prices for making samples and small lots but under the new arrangement men were to be paid at regular prices; foreman was retained. — Five linemen employed by the Lynn Gas & Electric Co. struck because of grievance against foreman; firm refused to discharge foreman and places were filled; one month later, when foreman left of his own accord, 3 of the strikers returned to work. — Eight lasters at the A. & A. D. Fisher shoe factory struck against reduction of 10 cents a case for lasting men's slippers; strike pending in July. — Sixteen cutters employed by Morse & Logan struck to enforce acceptance of new price list granting increase of wages averaging about 15 per cent; after one week firm granted demand and men returned; Cutters Assembly No. 3662, K. of L., was involved and settlement was made through the assistance of the State Board of Arbitration. — Four lasters at the shoe factory of Walter H. Tuttle struck to enforce demand for increase of a half cent per pair for pasting counters on oxford shoes; places filled same day. — Forty lasters employed in the shoe factory of C. W. Varney & Co. struck because of dissatisfaction over new price list; 3 days later satisfactory compromise was accepted.

*February.* Twenty-two lasters employed by Arthur E. Gloyd struck to resist reduction in prices paid for lasting shoes; 2 days later men returned, compromise having been effected. This was said to be the first labor trouble involving members of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. — Retail Clerks International Protective Association, Local No. 175, placed a boycott upon Wellman Osborne's department store. In March, 1900, association voted to ask all retail stores to close Monday evenings at 9 o'clock, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings at 6 o'clock, Saturday evenings at 12 o'clock. Mr. Osborne agreed to close if all the West Lynn stores would close; he closed with others and after 2 weeks re-opened on Friday nights as the union had not succeeded in closing 2 small shops in West Lynn. An appeal was made to the State Board of Arbitration before boycott was resorted to.

*March.* Six skivers employed by Gardiner, Beardsell, & Co. struck for increase of \$1 per week; 3 days later strikers returned to work at old rates, \$6 per week. — Owing to slight misunderstanding over prices, 8 Goodyear turn workmen left the shoe factory of Faunce & Spinney; 2 days later, men returned at old rates.

*May.* Six employés in packing room at factory of the Hennessey Shoe Co. struck against the new method of doing work in packing room; on afternoon of same day, 2 of the strikers returned; places of the others were filled. — About 35 lasters employed at shoe factory of Luddy & Currier struck against alleged obnoxious methods and unfair treatment from foreman; Lasters Protective Union was involved; 9 days later union voted to declare strike off, deciding that it was unjustifiable and men returned to work.

*June.* Eighteen staking-machine tenders at the morocco factory of Thomas A. Kelley & Co. struck to enforce demand for the discharge of foreman; after 2 weeks firm hired new foreman and men resumed work. — Forty glazers employed by Thomas A. Kelley & Co. struck in sympathy with striking staking-machine tenders; returned after 5 days when matter was amicably settled. This strike resulted in 75 other men being obliged to remain idle with a loss of wages amounting to \$1,100 per week.

*July.* Two employés at the Walter H. Tuttle Shoe Factory struck against use of new kind of pinchers; places filled. — Eighteen seasoners at shoe factory of Pevear & Co. applied for increase of \$1 per week; firm laid men off temporarily, claiming department to be ahead of others in work; after one week as many men as were wanted returned to work at old rates.

*August.* Owing to a misunderstanding over a new price list 40 lasters in the employ of the Hennessey Shoe Co. left work.

*September.* Thirty-five molders employed at the John A. Hayes Foundry Co. struck for 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay, to go into effect Sept. 3; after 3 days strikers returned to work, under old conditions. — About 100 employes of Thomas A. Kelley & Co. struck, objecting to non-union staker; after a conference with the State Board of Arbitration the men agreed to return to work the following day, but refused to do so (220 more men going out with them) because the firm would not re-instate an objectionable workman; 4 days from beginning of strike, men returned to work, firm agreeing to hire the man in question and to recognize the union. — Two cutters were discharged from the shoe factory of Williams, Clark, & Co. whereupon, 2 days later, the other 13 cutters struck; dissatisfaction had existed between cutters and foreman over wages; men were receiving \$17 per week; foreman submitted a piece-work price list to the union which was followed by one from the union to the firm which was not accepted. [About 2 weeks from the beginning of strike men returned to work (Oct. 7), pending decision of State Board of Arbitration.]

**MALDEN.** In May, carpenters in the employ of R. M. Rawley, contractor, struck for increased wages; after 2 days returned to work, demands being granted. — Carpenters employed by R. C. Guptill struck for increased wages; amicable adjustment was made in a few hours. — Eighty-three painters, decorators, and paper hangers employed by local contractors struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day and \$2.50 per day. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers of America, Local No. 346, was involved; following day men returned to work at prevailing terms until June 17, when new schedule went into effect, as per agreement. Strike was settled through the assistance of the State Board of Arbitration. — Four employes in grinding room of New England Flint Paper Co. of the American Glue Co. struck for higher wages; places filled.

*June.* Ten linemen and 5 trimmers employed by the Malden Electric Light Co. struck to enforce demand for 8 hours and \$3 per day, the foreman demanding \$3.50 per day; one month later strike was declared off; strikers' places filled by new men who went to work at the old rate of \$2.50 for 10-hour day.

**MARLBOROUGH.** In February, 8 nail stickers (boys) employed in the shoe factory of Rice & Hutchins struck for increase of one-half cent per dozen; boys asked to be re-instated within a few hours, but only a few returned. Boys were not hired directly by the firm, but by men running the heeling machines.

*May.* Twenty-six lasters employed in the Middlesex factory of Rice & Hutchins struck to enforce demand for prices for lasting a new box toe the same as for hard box toes; returned on following day pending a conference with the firm. Price made by firm afterwards on this work was accepted as satisfactory to the men.

*June.* Forty-two lasters employed by Rice & Hutchins struck against charging for damaged shoes; trouble settled on same day by lasters agreeing not to quit work on account of the discharge of any laster for poor work or for any other cause.

**Maynard.** In February, 35 sewers and menders at the Assabet Mills of the American Woollen Co. were discharged because of refusal to comply with new requirements; 6 days later through conference held with State Board of Arbitration operatives returned to work for 60 days' trial of new requirements and it proved a successful arrangement. For a few days during this labor difference the mill was obliged to close, forcing idleness upon 1,100 employes.

*April.* Twenty-five women in the carding room of the Assabet Mills of the American Woollen Co. struck to obtain increase of 15 per cent in wages; strike was settled on the same day by compromise.

*May.* A slight labor difference occurred at the Assabet Mills of the American Woollen Co. involving 30 spinners because of use of an unsatisfactory quality of stock which forced spinners to work overtime too frequently; attention of the firm was called to the matter and the situation was immediately corrected to the full satisfaction of the spinners.

*July.* Labor difference affecting about 20 employes of the picker and dyeing rooms occurred at the Assabet Mills of the American Woollen Co.; men wanted more pay; were out about 2 weeks, returning under old conditions.

**Milford.** In May, 35 lasters in the employ of Huckins, Temple, & Wood struck because of dissatisfaction over fining; men returned to work after a half hour, the fines being removed and an agreement being made that all fining be left in future to the general manager. *June.* Strike of quarrymen involving 4 firms and about 200 men occurred to enforce demand for 8-hour day at 25 cents per hour, and time and a half for overtime; Carroll Bros. took men back pending final settlement; later, accepted terms of union. The

Bay State Pink Granite Co. had 75 men involved in this strike and settlement was made on the basis of the following agreement between company and Quarrymen's Union:

"(1) That 8 hours shall constitute a day's work; (2) that all competent drillers shall receive 24 and 25 cents per hour; (3) that any aged man shall be allowed to work at a rate that is satisfactory to him and employer; (4) should the company be rushed with work, we agree to work overtime 2 nights a week at the same rate of wages called for in this bill; (5) that this bill of prices shall be in effect for 2 years from date, and if at the expiration of 2 years either party desires a change 3 months' notice shall be given previous to the expiration of bill, or otherwise this bill shall continue; (6) that there shall be no strike, lockout, or suspension of work except in case of non-payment of wages. In case of any grievance which may occur, there shall be a committee chosen consisting of 6 men who are disinterested parties, 3 to be chosen by the quarrymen and 3 by the employers; if they fail to agree, they shall choose a seventh and his decision shall be final."

*July.* Labor disagreement occurred at the Milford Iron Foundry involving about 30 molders; men demanded recognition of union, abolition of piece work, and \$2.75 daily wage to take effect July 22; company not being able to grant higher wages and being unwilling to recognize union notified men that works would close; after a shut-down of 2 days company re-opened with non-union help; trouble not officially declared off, union maintaining pickets. *September.* Three molders at the Milford Iron Foundry struck owing to change from day to piece work; places filled.

**Millbury.** In August, masons and mason tenders working for a New York contractor, Adam Weber Sons, struck owing to neglect of subcontractor to pay wages; firm paid all labor and masons were sent from New York to finish work; men had been employed on new chimney of power station of the Blackstone Valley Road.

**Montague.** In September, 15 winders in the employ of the Montague City Rod Co. struck to resist reduction of price on some grades; girls returned to work within a few days; compromise effected. Later on, these girls again struck owing to misunderstanding as to terms of recent settlement; satisfactorily settled.

**Natick.** In May, 7 stitchers on shirt fronts employed by E. Edwards & Sons struck, claiming they were insufficiently paid on a certain new class of goods; firm asked for a little time for consideration of the matter but the girls immediately left the factory; after 4 days, matter was settled by firm sending the larger part of that kind of work to another factory and strikers finishing up at the same price they had previously been paid.

**NEW BEDFORD.** In January, a labor difference involved 6 doffers in No. 1 Mill of the Howland Mills Corp. owing to an alleged increase in amount of work required; amicably adjusted.

*February.* Strike at the Acushnet Mills Corp. and Hathaway Manufacturing Co. declared off; this strike was inaugurated Nov. 19, 1900, involving 80 loom fixers, and was caused to resist increase of work without increase of wages. In the interim, about half the strikers had secured work in other places; nearly all who applied for work on Feb. 12 were taken back. — Labor difference occurred at the Niagara Plating Co. involving 6 coloring men; these men declined to do a certain kind of work at prices offered, the work being new at the factory; after the work on hand was finished, the men went out, coming in from time to time to do whatever other work there was for them. This state of affairs lasted about one week, when men decided to return to work at prices offered them; no dissatisfaction since.

*May.* Eighteen linemen out of 53 employed by the Southern Massachusetts Telephone Co. struck for more pay and fewer hours; strike lasted 2 weeks and 5 days when the linemen held a meeting and declared the strike off; 6 linemen made application but only 3 were accepted. This was a part of the general linemen's strike of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. affecting nearly all the cities and towns in Massachusetts; in the New Bedford division there are 4 cities and 50 towns.

**NEWBURYPORT.** In August, 36 turned workmen at the Newburyport Shoe Co. struck to enforce recognition of the union; some of the men returned to work.

**NEWTON.** In June, carpenters employed by local contractors struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day without reduction in wages; within 2 weeks matter was satisfactorily adjusted, some contractors having granted demands and others offering to grant demands on Jan. 1, 1902.

**NORTH ADAMS.** In February, 13 back boys and doffers employed in the Eagle Cotton Mills of the Windsor Co. struck because of alleged grievance over wages; 3 days later returned to work at company's own terms.

*April.* Six vampsers employed in the shoe factory of Weber Bros. struck against alleged reduction of wages, prices having been re-adjusted; on following day, firm agreed to prices claimed by strikers and men resumed work. — Five carpenters employed by contractor, D. W. Elmore, struck against employment of non-union carpenters; strikers were out about one hour when contractor agreed to employ none but union men on his work.

*May.* Twenty back tenders employed at the Arnold Print Works struck to enforce demand for 10 per cent increase in wages; strike was declared off 10 days later when all but 4 of the strikers were taken back. This was the only labor trouble experienced at this mill in 2 years. — Thirteen back tenders at the Windsor Co. struck for 10 per cent increase in wages; strike was declared off 10 days later; there was no stoppage of work as the mill hired new hands; about 8 of the strikers returned to work at wages received before the strike; 3 other operatives struck in sympathy with the back tenders.

*June.* Seven masons and helpers employed by 2 local contractors struck to enforce demand for \$2 for 9-hour day; the following day resumed work on compromise. The Building Trades Laborers International Protective Association notified all contractors on May 1 that \$2 for a 9-hour day would be enforced upon June 3. The strike was confined to 2 contractors who declined to make the advance while working upon old contracts but agreed to consider the new terms upon new work.

*July.* Four plumbers in the employ of A. W. Hunter struck upon the firm declaring free shop; places filled.

*August.* Fifteen laborers (mostly Italians) employed on the Centre Street paving struck for 9-hour day at same pay (\$1.60) or 10 hours at \$1.75 per day; 2 days later foreman paid strikers and discharged them, filling their places with workmen at \$1.60 for 10-hour day. — Fifteen laborers employed by local contractors struck for increase in wages; places filled with non-union men. — Twenty-one workmen employed on excavation work for local contractor struck for increase from \$1.50 to \$2 per day; places filled same day.

**NORTHAMPTON.** In January, about 20 painters employed by the E. B. Emerson Co. struck because non-union carpenters were employed on the same building; men returned to work same day, non-union men agreeing to join the union and filing applications.

*May.* Twenty-two forgers employed by the Northampton Cutlery Co. struck to enforce demand for 9-hour day without reduction in wages; 2 weeks later men agreed to work under old schedule until Oct. 1, their demands to be granted after that date; men resumed work on June 3. Employés in other departments were obliged to be idle on account of lack of work; 20 other employés ultimately had to go out in consequence of the strike. — Fifteen forgers employed at the Clement Manufacturing Co. struck to enforce demand for 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay; trouble was settled through conference with the National Association of Blacksmiths, men agreeing to work under old schedule until Oct. 1, when demands were granted; strikers returned to work on June 3. This strike affected 85 more employés who were obliged to go out as a result. — Eight forgers employed by W. A. Rogers & Co., Ltd., struck for 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay; difference was settled after 2 weeks, men agreeing to work under same schedule until Oct. 1, when their demands were granted; resumed work on June 3; National Association of Blacksmiths involved. — Forty wood room and 40 other employés at the Mt. Tom Sulphite Pulp Co. struck to enforce demand for 10-hour day and an increase of 10 cents per day in their pay; 2 days later demands were granted and men returned to work, no union involved. The hours of labor previous to the strike had been 11 per day; besides granting demands of strikers, company also voluntarily extended same benefits to the rest of the employés.

**North Brookfield.** In March, all employés of E. & A. H. Batcheller Co. (numbering about 1,100) struck to resist 10 per cent reduction of wages; 3 days later reduction was withdrawn; employés returned to work at old rates; no organization involved. *July.* Carpenters in the employ of Fred Fullam struck for 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay.

**Norwood.** A labor difference occurred on the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. involving 13 painters; painters in question were notified that they would have to turn out more work or receive less pay, or quit the service; on Feb. 28, the men left work, returning March 1, willing to accept the terms of the road.

**Orange.** In April, 15 employes of the New England Box Co. were discharged, having notified the company that they would not work  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours overtime unless given 3 hours' pay for the same. There was no stoppage of work, the places of the discharged men being immediately filled. This was the first labor trouble which has ever occurred at this factory.

**Palmer.** In January, about 75 wire drawers and laborers employed by Wright & Colton Wire Co. struck objecting to the employment of an Armenian, alleging that he represented cheap labor; 6 days later men returned to work although the company declined to remove the Armenian; no union involved; conferences were held through the State Board of Arbitration.

**Peabody.** In March, a labor difference occurred at the factory of the National Calf-skin Co. when 12 machine shavers were discharged on the ground that they were trying to make trouble; places were immediately filled.

**PITTSFIELD.** In July, 40 Italian laborers employed by the Troy Public Works Co. struck for re-instatement of 2 discharged men; strikers by threats and violence prevented other men from working and police protection was supplied; strikers were paid off and places filled.

**Plymouth.** In August, 60 weavers at the Standish Worsted Co. struck on account of change of work alleging reduction of wages; 10 days later, strikers returned to work upon adjustment of prices.

**QUINCY.** In May, labor trouble occurred at the Quincy Electric Light & Power Co. when 14 linemen were paid off and discharged. The men had given notice that they would strike unless demands of Electrical Workers Union, No. 104, as to hours and wages were complied with; it was alleged that the men had no grievance against the company; places filled, none of the former employes being re-instated. — Nine linemen of the Old Colony Street Railway Co. struck to enforce demand for shorter hours, increased wages, and minor requests; within a few weeks strikers' places were filled.

*July.* Local plumbers struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day. — Carpenters employed by local builders and contractors struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day.

**Revere.** In May, linemen of the Suburban Gas & Electric Co. struck in sympathy with the general linemen's strike; strike failed. *August.* Seventy-five laborers (mostly Italians) at work on the Revere Beach Boulevard struck for reduction in hours of labor and increase of pay; after being out a few hours, leaders were discharged and other strikers returned to work.

**Rockland.** In July, 21 vampers employed in shoe factory of Rice & Hutchins struck to enforce demand for increase in wages; demand granted on same day.

**SALEM.** In February, 10 stock fitters in the employ of L. G. Straw & Co. left work because of discharge of foreman; after 3 days, men returned under new foreman, the disagreement being merely a misunderstanding caused by the discharge of the old foreman.

*May.* Twenty laborers employed by Contractor Welch struck against the reduction of wages; men were discharged on same day and places filled. — Twenty-five turned workmen in the shoe factory of J. Brown & Sons struck to enforce demand that they be paid on Saturday noon of each week, as they had concluded not to work Saturday afternoons; 2 weeks later demand granted.

*August.* Nine cutters employed by D. Brady, shoe manufacturer, left work upon refusal of firm to accept new price list; within a week matter was satisfactorily settled and men returned to work.

**SOMERVILLE.** In May, 6 linemen of the Somerville Electric Light Co. struck for 9 hours and \$3 per day; returned to work one month later upon old terms, \$2.50 for 10 hours. Strikers gained nothing but lost \$65 in wages and a week's vacation.

**Southbridge.** In July, 40 carpenters employed by local contractors struck to enforce demand for 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay; firms offered 9-hour day on and after Oct. 15, but men would not accept proposition and places were filled.

**Spencer.** In February, dissatisfaction existed at the factory of Isaac Prouty & Co.; horn peggers, edge trimmers, and heel sanders resisted cutdown in prices; within 2 weeks men returned to work, matter being satisfactorily adjusted. **March.** Owing to dissatisfaction with prices, 4 women in the stitching department of the shoe factory of Isaac Prouty & Co. declined to work and were immediately discharged; places filled. **April.** Journeymen painters employed by local contractors, not having been granted 9-hour day, struck.

**SPRINGFIELD.** In January, messengers of the Western Union Telegraph Co. (11 in number) struck upon refusal of company to increase their pay one-half cent per message; strikers returned after a few hours, the leaders having been discharged. It was claimed that this strike was probably due to a similar action of Worcester telegraph messengers at about the same time; the boys were receiving  $2\frac{1}{4}$  cents per message and struck for 3 cents.

**February.** Ten sheet metal workers employed at the Springfield Cornice Works struck upon refusal of firm to pay car fare from shop to Wason Car Factory at Brightwood; after 5 days men returned to work, compromise having been effected whereby the firm agreed to pay car fare one way. — Two book sewers and one feeder on ruling machine in the employ of C. R. Caplinger struck to enforce demand for increase of pay to \$6 per week; the same day demand granted.

**March.** About 125 painters and paper hangers employed by 10 local contractors struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day with \$2.50 minimum wage for painters and \$3 for paper hangers, the same wages as given for 9-hour day; after 3 days men returned to work, pending final settlement; on March 15, demands were granted. This was not considered an official strike as only 125 members out of 306 in the union went out; both the journeymen and the employers submitted their annual schedule of prices and as these did not agree the journeymen went out pending an adjustment of terms. — A lockout which had been in force at the Bausch Machine Tool Co. since June 1, 1899, was removed March 9 by an agreement between firm and Iron Molders Union; about 20 molders and helpers had been locked out, the firm refusing to recognize the union; non-union men were hired in their places. The agreement wherein the company agreed to employ only union men, pay union wages, and recognize the union was to be in force one year. — Seventy team owners working for the city struck, their request that only union men be employed being denied; they also resisted the order of superintendent of streets that 5,000 pounds constitute a load. Strikers agreed to return to work in about 3 weeks, the city to recognize the union; union teams were not to be required to work with non-union teams taken on during the strike although non-union teams were not to be discharged; 5,000 pounds to constitute a load when practicable but the foremen of street gangs were not to be persons to decide the matter of short weight. Team Owners Union was involved and conferences were held with the State Board of Arbitration.

**April.** Journeymen Horseshoers Union demanded that all master horseshoers pay \$3 per day for firemen and \$2.50 for floormen; within a few days following the demand of the union, 82 concerns had agreed to the terms and 3 had refused; there were 63 men in the union and 4 struck for enforcement of demands; strike not settled in July.

**May.** The Western Division of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. was affected by the general strike of linemen on May 13. United Electric Light Co. was also affected. The cause of the trouble was to enforce demand of union for 8-hour day with minimum daily wage of \$3 for linemen and \$3.50 for foremen. Only 43 linemen went out but their action caused an equal number of groundmen to quit work; about 15 of the men were taken back and places of the others were filled. — General strike took place, ordered by the Sheet Metal Workers Union, affecting 12 sheet metal working establishments in Springfield and 4 in Chicopee; about 50 men were involved in the strike in Springfield and 7 in Chicopee. The cause of the strike was to enforce demand for 8-hour day (from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.) and all time worked before and after specified hours to be paid for at the rate of time and a half, with double time for legal holidays; all expenses for out-of-town work should be paid by the employer; that there should be not more than one apprentice for every 4 journeymen, said apprentice to serve not less than 3 years and to be at least 16 years of age at the beginning of his apprenticeship; he shall not be allowed a helper and do journeyman's work until the beginning of the last year of his apprenticeship; all apprentices to be under the supervision of Local Union No. 27, members of this union not to work with any apprentices who leave employers without just and sufficient reason. Two or three Chicopee concerns were the first to grant the demand, then the master sheet metal workers appointed a committee to confer with the sheet metal workers and a grievance committee from the Building Trades committee of the Central Labor

Union. This resulted in an adjustment of the difference, and all strikers returned to work without prejudice on May 14. The 8-hour day was recognized by employer, pay to be same as for 9 hours; employers also agreed that all additional expenses when the men were employed away from home should be allowed them, the employers to be the judges of what car fare should be paid. Workmen waived the apprentice clause in the demand, this point to be settled in future. — Eighty freight handlers employed on the B. & M. R.R. and N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. struck to enforce demand for increase of wages for truckmen from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day; places were filled so that no inconvenience was felt by the road. The B. & M. R.R. received a delegation of freight handlers for consultation, but the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. would not confer with them; by vote of the Freight Handlers Union strike was declared off on June 5, when only 6 of the strikers returned to work, the remainder seeking employment elsewhere. — Twenty-five freight handlers on the B. & A. R.R. struck to enforce demand for increase in wages for truckmen from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day and to adjust time for meals; places were filled; strike was not declared off by the union until June 5 when only 5 of the original strikers returned to work. — Seventy plumbers employed by 30 local master plumbers struck for 8-hour day and \$3.50 daily wage, this being the wage previously given for 9 hours; strike was settled on the following day when the men returned to work, the demands being granted. On the day of the strike a conference was held at which it was decided to appoint a grievance committee from the Journeymen Plumbers Union and Master Plumbers Association, to which all differences between employes and master plumbers should in future be referred. — Nineteen wire workers, members of the Wire Workers Union and employed at the Cheney Bigelow Wire Works, struck to enforce recognition of the union, adoption of new wage scale, and other points; the men went out on May 17, and on May 25 the company closed the guard room, deciding to keep it closed indefinitely; on May 30, company refused to confer with strikers; men returned to work on July 26 on the 9-hour schedule with 10 hours' pay, overtime to be paid for as time and a half, and double time for Sundays and holidays; the union was not recognized, but it was understood by firm that employes were still members of the union. — Sixty-five brick makers employed by the Hampden Brick Co. struck to enforce demand for weekly instead of monthly payment of wages and an increase of \$2 per month; within a day and a half nearly all the strikers returned to work, demand not granted; no organization involved.

*June.* General strike of coal handlers occurred June 3, involving 115 men, affecting 11 firms owning 13 yards; the cause of the strike was to enforce demand for advance of \$1 in weekly wages. On June 14, compromise was effected granting half the desired increase and strikers returned to work the following day. — General strike of barbers took place, involving 100 men who struck for a half-holiday each week; 44 shops were affected; within a few hours all employers granted demand, terms to be in force for the present year, and men returned to work. — A labor difference occurred at the Cheney Bigelow Wire Works; 2 non-union machinists had returned to work before the machinists' strike was settled and for this reason about 50 wire weavers went out until the sentiment of their union could be ascertained; in 4 days the trouble was over, the company allowing the 2 machinists to retire until other arrangements could be made; the men did not leave work under authorization of their union.

*July.* Twelve bridge builders employed by Collins & Norton struck, per order of Iron and Steel Workers Union No. 16, owing to alleged grievance existing between the firm and union; pending. — Six painters and paper hangers employed by the J. H. Williams Wall-Paper Co. struck upon refusal of firm to discharge non-union man; 2 days later Mr. Williams notified the strikers that the non-union man had left the city; union decided to declare the strike off, the company agreeing to pay union wages and employ only union men; men would not return to work unless the firm would recognize the union and pay for the time which they had lost; this the firm refused to do and put non-union men at work; after 3 weeks the trouble was settled, firm paying a fine of \$60, or \$10 for each of the 6 men who went out.

**TAUNTON.** In April, 9 weavers at the Elizabeth Poole Mills struck to resist change from day to piece work, alleging reduction of wages thereby; places filled. — Seventy laborers employed by the contractor on the Bristol County Electric Railway left work on account of dissatisfaction over the way in which wages were paid; men returned to work, full wages being guaranteed.

**Uxbridge.** In July, 20 stone cutters in the employ of Blanchard Bros. Granite Co. struck for enforcement of 9-hour day, some asking for 9 hours' pay and others for 10 hours' pay, also for discharge of foreman; men were not organized; after 3 weeks strikers returned to work, no concessions being made.

**WALTHAM.** In May, 4 machinists at the American Watch Tool Co. struck for a 9-hour day; places filled. *June.* About 200 carpenters employed by local contractors struck for 8-hour day; this was part of a general strike which occurred at this time in Newton, Watertown, and Waltham, and affected about 1,000 men; one week from beginning of strike, contractors voted to grant demand on Jan. 1, 1902.

**Ware.** In June, 33 weavers employed at the Geo. H. Gilbert Manufacturing Co. struck to obtain increase of half a cent a yard in price of weaving; conferences were held between representative of company and committee of strikers, compromise being effected 9 days from beginning of strike whereby the men were granted an average increase of  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a cent per yard in prices paid on class of weaving under discussion.

**Warren.** In July, masons employed on contract work struck, objecting to firms paying experts wages of instruction; 2 days later places filled.

**Watertown.** In April, 567 rubber workers employed at the Hood Rubber Co. struck, alleging that one of the foremen was selling positions in the factory and demanding payments from the employes; his discharge was demanded; work continued at the factory, firm hiring new help, the strikers gradually returning to their positions until, within 2 weeks from beginning of the strike, fully half of those who struck had returned to work. *June.* Seven machine operators (boys) in the employ of the Porter Shuttle & Bobbin Co. struck to enforce 54-hour per week schedule; in 10 minutes, compromise of 55 hours per week was made and boys returned to work.

**Wayland.** In June, 75 Italian laborers working on the Metropolitan aqueduct at Weston became dissatisfied with working more than 9 or 10 hours a day for \$1.35 and left work; places filled. *July.* Labor difference occurred involving 60 laborers; men were working on the Weston aqueduct of the Metropolitan Water Works at \$1.50 per day; owing to a dispute in regard to wages, they left the work.

**Webster.** In January, 20 treers employed in the shoe factory of A. J. Bates & Co. struck to resist 12 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent reduction in wages in one line of treeing; the men held conference with the foreman, the matter was amicably adjusted and strikers returned to work 4 days from beginning of strike.

**Wellesley.** In July, 25 carpenters employed on the Dana Hall building struck to obtain 8-hour day; men were employed by Brookline contractor and acted in sympathy with striking carpenters in Brookline; on following day they asked to be re-instated, but contractor decided to suspend work until July 5 when strikers returned at old rates.

**Westborough.** In June, about 13 machinists employed by the Locomobile Co. left work because of announcement that no union men would be given work in the Bridgeport factory upon the closing of local branch; the company was discharging men preliminary to removal when the machinists struck, therefore, none came back and no others were employed in their places in Westborough.

**Westfield.** In April, 35 cigar makers at the American Cigar Manufacturing Co. were locked out until an adjustment of several grievances could be effected; the men had been dissatisfied over prices and demanded recognition of the decisions of the union as to the persons belonging to the union who should receive employment, etc. In a little more than 2 weeks the factory re-opened and old hands returned to work, concessions having been granted both by the company and the employes. *May.* Thirty-three tool makers employed at the Westfield factory of the American Bicycle Co. struck to enforce demand for 9-hour day without reduction in wages; 3 weeks later 17 men returned, demands having been granted; other men were to be taken back as opportunity offered.

**West Springfield.** In September, labor difference occurred involving 5 carpenters, in the employ of Maloney & Peterson, who objected to employment of non-union men.

**Weymouth.** In January, lasters employed at the shoe factory of The Gordon, Kiley Co. struck against change from day to piece work whereby wages would be reduced.

**Whitman.** In July, about 80 cutters in sole leather and upper leather rooms and a few day stitchers at the Regal Shoe Factory struck for enforcement of petition for 9-hour



day with 10 hours' pay; after a week, men returned to work on old basis on understanding that, if manufacturers of the section granted a general 9-hour day Sept. 1, this firm would do likewise; operatives were notified on Sept. 1 that 9 hours would constitute a day's work.

**Williamsburg.** In April, 7 strappers at the Haydenville Co., members of the Brass Workers Union, struck because of dissatisfaction over distribution of piece work; 10 days later strikers returned to work, grievance being adjusted.

**Winchendon.** In June, 35 weavers employed by Nelson D. White & Sons struck against alleged reduction of 4 cents a cut, the company claiming the cause to be a misunderstanding over prices; 4 days later men returned to work, difficulty being amicably adjusted.

**WORCESTER.** In January, 4 messenger boys employed by the Western Union Telegraph Co. left work because they were not getting sufficient pay; it is maintained that they did not ask for an increase in wages; places immediately filled.

*April.* Four bricklayers employed by Robert Northbridge struck against the employment of non-union bricklayer; the difference was settled within a few hours, the men returning to work on the following day, non-union man being discharged.

*May.* Eighty-five brewery workers employed by Bowler Bros. and 81 employed by the Worcester Brewing Corp. struck to enforce demand for advance of wages in nearly all departments, with 8-hour day for engineers, and 9 hours for all others except watchmen, who were to work 12 hours; these employers had refused to sign the agreement of the Brewery Workers Union. In about 3 hours, demands were granted and men returned to work. — Three bucket tenders employed in the sewer department of the city struck to resist reduction of 25 cents in daily wage (from \$1.25 to \$1); within a few hours the former wages were restored and men resumed work. — Four mason tenders employed by Pellett & Miles, contractors, struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day at 25 cents per hour instead of \$2 per day of 9 hours; within a few hours demand was granted.

*June.* Four wool sorters (boys) employed at the Edgeworth Mills left work because they wished for an increase of wages of \$1 per week (from \$6 to \$7); places immediately filled. Two of the strikers have returned since on the original wage basis.

*July.* Steam and hot water fitters and helpers struck, per order of their union; demand of the workmen for an 8-hour day and \$3.25 minimum wage was made Feb. 6; later, union decided to modify demand, requesting 8-hour day without reduction in wages; on June 1, the 8-hour day with 8 hours' pay went into effect; men struck on July 6 for restoration of wage scale (9 hours' pay) and that they receive full pay from June 1; 2 days from beginning of strike demands were granted by all but 4 concerns; strike continued in these 4 establishments until Aug. 20, when firm declared free shops and hired non-union men.

*August.* Ten buffers and polishers employed at the Samuel Winslow Skate Manufacturing Co. struck for increase in wages to \$2 per day; 3 days later demands granted. — Masons, tenders, and carpenters, numbering in the aggregate 73, employed by J. Edward Fuller, Jr., were involved in a labor agitation, the men refusing to work with non-union men; 5 days later men returned to work, the non-union men having either left the employ of Mr. Fuller or joined the union.

*September.* Three carpenters in the employ of W. A. Beaudette, contractor, struck owing to the employment of non-union plumbers; matter was satisfactorily settled the same day, non-union men being taken off the work. — Forty carpenters, bricklayers, etc., in the employ of a local contractor struck owing to the employment of non-union plasterers from another city and non-compliance with union wages and hours of labor; on the following day settled after conference; non-union plasterers joined union, union wages and hours of labor to prevail.

#### MACHINISTS' STRIKE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The machinists' strike was general throughout the country, being ordered by the International Association of Machinists. The strike was ordered to take place on May 20, and within 2 weeks the employes of all the large establishments in the industry throughout Massachusetts were on strike. The cause of the strike was the refusal of the firms to sign and accept the following agreement:

"Machinists. A machinist is classified as a competent general workman, competent floor hand, competent lathe hand, competent vise hand, competent planer hand, competent

shaper hand, competent milling-machine hand, competent slotting machine hand, competent die sinker, competent boring-mill hand, competent tool maker, and competent line-type hand.

Hours. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work on and after May 20, 1901.

(Note: This arrangement of hours is not to interfere in any way with shops where a less number of hours per day is already in operation.)

Overtime. All overtime up to 12 o'clock midnight shall be paid for at the rate of not less than time and one-half time, and all overtime after 12 o'clock midnight, Sundays and Legal Holidays, shall be paid for at the rate of not less than double time.

(Note: The foregoing rates are not to interfere in any way with existing conditions; that is, where higher rates than above are paid, no reduction shall take place.)

Night Gangs. All machinists employed on night gangs or shifts shall receive overtime as specified above, for all hours worked over 54 per week.

Apprentices. There may be one apprentice for the shop and in addition not more than one apprentice to every 5 machinists. It is understood that, in shops where the ratio is more than the above, no change shall take place until the ratio has reduced itself to the proper number, by lapse or by the expiration of existing contracts.

Wages. An increase of 12½ per cent over the present rates is hereby granted to take effect May 20, 1901.

Grievances. In cases of a grievance arising the above firm agrees to receive a committee of their machinists to investigate and if possible to adjust the same. If no adjustment is reached the case shall be referred to the above Company and the representatives of the International Association of Machinists. If no satisfactory settlement can then be agreed upon, the whole subject matter shall be submitted to a Board of Arbitration consisting of 5 persons, 2 to be selected by the above Company, 2 by the above Lodge of the International Association of Machinists, and the 4 to choose a fifth arbiter, and the decision reached by this Board is to be binding on both parties to this agreement."

Over 1,000 men were granted their demands during the first day, and within a week this number was augmented to 1,500. In some cases concessions were made and men returned to work; in some establishments the order to strike resulted in a lockout on the part of the firm, the men's places were gradually filled, and in a short time establishments were running with full force.

We append a brief account of the strikes in the largest machine shops in the State.

*Boston.* At the Atlantic Works in East Boston, 36 machinists and 13 helpers struck, out of a total number of 140; the 9-hour day was conceded, but men demanded 12½ per cent increase in wages; places filled. — The strike at the Goodyear factory of the United Shoe Machinery Co. was declared at an end on June 23, about 30 of the 275 strikers returning to work under old conditions; the company hired non-union workmen. — The American Tool & Machine Co. had 26 men go out of its Boston branch and 161 out of the Hyde Park works; the apprentices, helpers, and handymen struck with the machinists; firm granted 9-hour day but refused increase in wages; some of the strikers returned to work at old rates, while places of others were filled. — Thirty-five machinists struck at the Blanchard Machine Co.; firm granted request for 9-hour day without reduction in wages.

*Cambridge.* The George F. Blake Manufacturing Co. locked out 700 machinists on May 18, having heard that the men were to go on strike to enforce their demands. The company paid and discharged the men, informing them that if they wanted to resume work they would be hired on May 21; only a few returned to work, the places of the others being filled; by the last of June the establishment was running with a full force. — The strike at the Rawson & Morrison Manufacturing Co. lasted 2 days; 85 machinists, 25 boiler makers, and 10 blacksmiths were involved; firm compromised on 55 hours per week, and men returned to work. — Ten machinists struck at the Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co. and their places were filled at once.

*Chicopee.* Page-Storms Drop Forge Co., refusing to accede to the demands of the union, closed its works on May 6, about 25 men going out. Conferences were held, and an agreement was signed that the whole plant be placed upon a 9-hour basis instead of 10 hours, as formerly, although 10 hours' pay was not granted to all employes; the company did not concede the arbitration clause, but accepted the apprentice clause, and agreed to pay time and a quarter for all overtime. Terms were accepted by men, who returned to work on May 27. Six drop forgers who went out in sympathy with the machinists returned to work upon the settlement of the machinists' trouble.

*Springfield.* Fifteen regular machine shops, besides many other establishments employing machinists, were affected by the machinists' strike. Three hundred and seven machinists were involved, 222 of these being members of the International Association of Machinists, Bay State Lodge No. 389, and 85 being non-union men. Some of the points in the agreement were conceded, the one meeting with the most opposition being the arbitration clause. Satisfactory settlements were made in many instances during May, and the last of July found the strike settled in all but 3 local shops employing 61 machinists.

At the Moore Drop Forging Co. concessions were made and the 6 striking machinists returned to work May 27. — Seven striking machinists at the Springfield Iron Works returned to work June 3, the 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay being conceded. — Strike was declared off at the Waltham Watch Tool Co. on Aug. 28, the firm granting the 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay to union members only; the company would not accept the apprentice clause. — J. W. Russell agreed to reduce the hours to 9 without reduction in wages, the same to go into effect Aug. 1. The men refused to accept this without having notices posted specifying agreement; the men were locked out on June 17 and their places were filled within 2 weeks with non-union men. — Springfield Drop Forging Co. had 41 machinists strike; these men returned to work June 3, the company conceding nothing except the 9-hour clause. Nine drop forgers at this establishment went out at the same time and returned June 3. Their agreement was as follows:

"Hours. On and after May 20, 1901, nine hours shall constitute a day's work; all overtime over said hours shall be considered as overtime.

Overtime. All overtime up to 12 o'clock midnight shall be paid for at not less than time and one-half; after 12 o'clock midnight, and on Sundays and all legal holidays, not less than double time shall be paid. These rates shall not interfere in any case where a higher rate prevails.

Night Gangs. All Allied Metal Mechanics employed on night gangs, or shifts, shall receive overtime as above specified, for all hours worked over 54 per week.

Apprentices. There may be one apprentice for each shop, in addition not more than one apprentice for every 8 Allied Metal Mechanics. It is understood that, in shops where the rate is more than the above, no change shall take place until the ratio has reduced itself to the proper number, by lapse or by expiration of existing contract.

Wages. The wages of the Allied Metal Mechanics shall not be reduced owing to the reduction of the hours of labor, the wage scale shall be adjusted in accordance with the conditions prevailing in the district, but in no case shall the minimum wage scale be less than 33 cents per hour.

Grievances. In case the Local Union should fail to adjust any grievance that may arise, said grievance to be referred to the above named company and the representatives of the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics."

The strike at the Cheney Bigelow Wire Works involved 9 machinists and was declared off July 17; firm granted the 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay, but no further demands were complied with.

## ANALYSIS.

The collection of data relating to labor disputes occurring throughout the Commonwealth forms an important part of the Labor Chronology work each year. The information has been gathered by the Bureau from various sources and verified, as far as possible, from original data.

The following table presents a summary of the contests, by months, showing for the several cities and towns involved the number which occurred during each specified month, and the total number for the nine months ending September 30, 1901. In the summary, no distinction is made between strikes and lockouts, the entire number of disagreements being summarized under the head of strikes.

THE STATE, AND CITIES AND TOWNS.	NUMBER OF STRIKES DURING SPECIFIED MONTHS									Total Number of Strikes
	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	
THE STATE.	19	17	22	24	73	34	36	29	20	274
Abington, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Amherst, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Beachmont, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
BEVERLY, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Boston, . . .	1	-	2	3	10	2	7	2	5	32
BROCKTON, . . .	1	-	-	1	1	4	1	1	1	10
Brookfield, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Brookline, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
CAMBRIDGE, . . .	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	5
CHICOPEE, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
Clinton, . . .	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	4
Danvers, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dedham, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Douglas, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Fairhaven, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
FALL RIVER, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	5
FITCHBURG, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Gardner, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Greenfield, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Haverhill, . . .	-	2	5	-	4	-	2	2	-	15
HOLYOKE, . . .	1	1	1	2	2	3	-	3	-	13
Hopedale, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hudson, . . .	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Hyde Park, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Ipswich, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
LAWRENCE, . . .	-	-	-	1	3	2	2	-	-	8
Leominster, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
LOWELL, . . .	-	-	2	2	6	-	1	2	2	15
LYNN, . . .	6	2	2	-	2	2	2	1	3	20
MALDEN, . . .	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	5
MARLBOROUGH, . . .	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
Maynard, . . .	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	4
Millford, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	4
Millbury, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Montague, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Natick, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
NEW BEDFORD, . . .	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
NEWBURYPORT, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
NEWTON, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
NORTH ADAMS, . . .	-	1	-	2	2	1	1	3	-	10
NORTHAMPTON, . . .	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	5
North Brookfield, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Norwood, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Orange, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Palmer, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Peabody, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
PITTSFIELD, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Plymouth, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
QUINCY, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	4
Revere, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2

THE STATE, AND CITIES AND TOWNS.	NUMBER OF STRIKES DURING SPECIFIED MONTHS									Total Number of Strikes
	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	
Rockland, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
SALEM, . . . .	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	4
SOMERVILLE, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Southbridge, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Spencer, . . . .	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
SPRINGFIELD, . . .	1	2	3	1	7	3	2	-	-	19
TAUNTON, . . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Uxbridge, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
WALTHAM, . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Ware, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Warren, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Watertown, . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Wayland, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Webster, . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wellesley, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Westborough, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Westfield, . . . .	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
West Springfield, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Weymouth, . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whitman, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Williamsburg, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Winchendon, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
WORCESTER, . . . .	1	-	-	1	3	1	1	2	2	11

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the entire number of disagreements during the nine months ending September 30 was 274, the largest number occurring in any single month being 73 in the month of May, and the smallest number 17 in the month of February. The largest number occurring in any single city was 32, in Boston; other cities which show a comparatively large number are, Brockton, 10; Haverhill, 15; Holyoke, 13; Lowell, 15; Lynn, 20; North Adams, 10; Springfield, 19; Worcester, 11.

The following table presents a summary by occupations, causes, and results:

CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES					Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Succeeded Partially*	Failed	Pending	Not Stated	
<b>Axe Grinders.</b>	-	1	-	-	-	1
Wages, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
<b>Bakers.</b>	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hours of labor, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1

\* Includes those strikes satisfactorily adjusted and also those compromised.

CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES					Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Succeeded Partially*	Failed	Pending	Not Stated	
<b>Barbers.</b>	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hours of labor, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Beef Handlers.</b>	1	1	1	1	-	4
Wages, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	2
Hours of labor and wages, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other causes, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Boiler Makers.</b>	1	1	1	-	-	3
Hours of labor and wages, . . . . .	1	1	1	-	-	3
<b>Boot and Shoe Operatives.</b>	10	19	20	2	2	53
Hours of labor, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2
Hours of labor and wages, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	2
Wages, . . . . .	4	11	13	2	2	32
Other causes, . . . . .	3	7	7	-	-	17
<b>Box Factory Employees.</b>	-	-	1	-	-	1
Hours of labor and wages, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Brass Finishers.</b>	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other causes, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Brewery Workers.</b>	3	-	-	-	-	3
Hours of labor, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2
Hours of labor and wages, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Bricklayers, Masons, and Helpers.</b>	5	2	5	-	-	12
Hours of labor and wages, . . . . .	1	1	1	-	-	3
Other causes, . . . . .	4	1	4	-	-	9
<b>Brick Makers.</b>	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wages, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Bridge Builders.</b>	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other causes, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1
<b>Building Trades Employees (Not Specified.)</b>	2	-	1	-	-	3
Wages, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other causes, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Cabinet Makers.</b>	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other causes, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Carpenters.</b>	7	8	2	-	4	21
Hours of labor, . . . . .	1	2	1	-	1	5
Hours of labor and wages, . . . . .	1	2	1	-	1	5
Wages, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	2
Other causes, . . . . .	4	3	-	-	2	9
<b>Carpet Mill Operatives.</b>	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wages, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1

\* Includes those strikes satisfactorily adjusted and also those compromised.

CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES					Total, Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Succeeded Partially*	Failed	Pending	Not Stated	
<b>Cigar Makers.</b>	-	1	1	-	-	2
Wages, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other causes, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Clothing Employees.</b>	-	-	2	-	-	2
Wages, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	2
<b>Coal Handlers.</b>	1	1	-	-	-	2
Hours of labor and wages, . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Wages, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
<b>Coopers.</b>	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hours of labor and wages, . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1
<b>Cordage, Net, and Twine Em- ployees.</b>	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other causes, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Core Makers.</b>	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hours of labor and wages, . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Cotton Mill Operatives.</b>	-	6	8	-	-	14
Wages, . . . . .	-	4	6	-	-	10
Other causes, . . . . .	-	2	2	-	-	4
<b>Cutlery Workers.</b>	-	3	1	-	-	4
Hours of labor and wages, . . . .	-	3	-	-	-	3
Wages, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Feeders to Freestone Planers.</b>	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wages, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Freight Handlers.</b>	-	-	2	-	-	2
Wages, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	2
<b>Hoisting Engineers.</b>	-	-	2	-	-	2
Hours of labor and wages, . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wages, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Horseshoers.</b>	-	-	-	1	-	1
Wages, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1
<b>Hosiery Mill Operatives.</b>	-	1	-	-	-	1
Wages, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
<b>Housesmiths.</b>	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wages, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Iron Workers.</b>	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other causes, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Laborers.</b>	3	5	15	-	-	23
Hours of labor, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
Hours of labor and wages, . . . .	-	1	6	-	-	7
Wages, . . . . .	2	3	5	-	-	10
Other causes, . . . . .	1	1	3	-	-	5

\* Includes those strikes satisfactorily adjusted and also those compromised.

CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES					Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Succeeded Partially*	Failed	Pending	Not Stated	
<b>Leather Workers.</b>	4	2	1	-	-	7
Wages, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2
Other causes, . . . . .	2	2	1	-	-	5
<b>Linemen and Other Electrical Workers.</b>	-	-	14	-	-	14
Hours of labor and wages, . . . .	-	-	13	-	-	13
Other causes, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Lumber Handlers.</b>	-	-	1	-	-	1
Hours of labor, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Machine Shop Employees.</b>	-	2	3	-	-	5
Hours of labor, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	2
Hours of labor and wages, . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Wages, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other causes, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Messenger Boys.</b>	-	-	3	-	-	3
Wages, . . . . .	-	-	3	-	-	3
<b>Metal Polishers and Buffers.</b>	1	-	-	-	1	2
Hours of labor, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1
Wages, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Milling-Machine Hands.</b>	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other causes, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
<b>Molders (Brass and Iron).</b>	1	1	2	1	-	5
Hours of labor and wages, . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	2
Other causes, . . . . .	1	-	1	1	-	3
<b>Painters, Paper Hangers, and Decorators.</b>	4	6	1	-	1	12
Hours of labor, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hours of labor and wages, . . . .	1	5	-	-	-	6
Other causes, . . . . .	3	1	1	-	-	5
<b>Paper Mill Operatives.</b>	1	1	2	-	-	4
Hours of labor and wages, . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Wages, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	2
Other causes, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Plasterers.</b>	1	-	2	-	-	3
Hours of labor and wages, . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	2
Other causes, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Plumbers and Helpers.</b>	2	2	1	-	1	6
Hours of labor, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hours of labor and wages, . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	2
Wages, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other causes, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	2

\* Includes those strikes satisfactorily adjusted and also those compromised.



CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES					Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Succeeded Partially*	Failed	Pending	Not Stated	
<b>Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding Employees.</b>	4	-	2	-	-	6
Hours of labor, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hours of labor and wages, . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	2
Wages, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other causes, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	2
<b>Quarry Workers.</b>	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hours of labor and wages, . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Retail Clerks.</b>	-	-	1	1	-	2
Hours of labor, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hours of labor and wages, . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Rubber Goods Employees.</b>	-	1	1	-	-	2
Wages, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other causes, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Sandpaper Workers.</b>	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wages, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Sheet Tin and Metal Workers.</b>	-	3	-	1	-	4
Hours of labor and wages, . . . .	-	1	-	1	-	2
Other causes, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	2
<b>Sporting Goods Employees.</b>	-	2	-	-	-	2
Wages, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other causes, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
<b>Stationary Firemen.</b>	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other causes, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers.</b>	-	1	-	-	-	1
Wages, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
<b>Stone Workers.</b>	1	1	3	-	-	5
Hours of labor, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Hours of labor and wages, . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wages, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other causes, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	2
<b>Street Railway Employees.</b>	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other causes, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Team Owners.</b>	-	2	-	-	-	2
Wages, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other causes, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
<b>Teamsters, Expressmen, and Helpers.</b>	1	1	-	1	-	3
Wages, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other causes, . . . . .	-	1	-	1	-	2

\* Includes those strikes satisfactorily adjusted and also those compromised.

CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES					Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Succeeded Partially*	Failed	Pending	Not Stated	
<b>Tool Room Employees.</b>	1	1	-	-	-	2
Hours of labor and wages, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	2
<b>Wire Workers.</b>	-	2	1	-	-	3
Wages, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other causes, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	2
<b>Wooden Goods Employees.</b>	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hours of labor and wages, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Woollen Mill Operatives.</b>	1	2	2	-	-	5
Wages, . . . . .	-	1	2	-	-	3
Other causes, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	2
<b>Woollen and Worsted Mill Operatives.</b>	-	1	-	-	-	1
Wages, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
<b>Worsted Mill Operatives.</b>	-	1	-	-	-	1
Wages, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1

The table shows that the largest number of disagreements during the period under consideration occurred in the boot and shoe industry, the aggregate being 53; other industries or occupations showing a comparatively large number are, bricklayers, masons, and helpers, 12; carpenters, 21; cotton mill operatives, 14; laborers, 23; linemen and other electrical workers, 14; painters, paper hangers, and decorators, 12.

A condensed summary of the causes and results of the disagreements appears in the following tabular statement:

THE STATE, AND CAUSES OF STRIKES.	RESULTS OF STRIKES					Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Succeeded Partially*	Failed	Pending	Not Stated	
<b>THE STATE.</b>	62	82	111	10	9	274
Hours of labor, . . . . .	8	4	4	1	4	21
Wages, . . . . .	15	33	43	3	2	96
Hours of labor and wages, . . .	15	19	29	3	1	67
Other causes, . . . . .	24	26	35	3	2	90

Of the whole number of disagreements in the period under consideration, namely, 274, 62 succeeded; 82 succeeded par-

\* Includes those strikes satisfactorily adjusted and also those compromised.

tially; 111 failed; 10 were pending at the close of the report; and in nine instances the result was not ascertained. In classifying the results, we have considered as pending all strikes not officially declared off by the trades unions in addition to disturbances actually pending at the close of the period. In some cases, the strikers' places were filled, and as far as the employers were concerned, the strike was at an end, while from the unions' standpoint the strike was still considered on. Expressed in percentages, 22.63 per cent terminated successfully; 29.93 per cent were partially successful; 40.51 per cent failed; 3.65 per cent were pending at the close of the period; and in 3.28 per cent of the cases, the result was not ascertained.

Considering the foregoing differences with regard to the amount of time lost, we find that in 43 instances places were immediately filled; in two instances, the disagreement lasted less than one hour; in 32, but a few hours; in 27, one day; in 15, two days; in 18, three days; in 10, four days; in nine, five days; in 27, one week; in four, nine days; in six, 10 days; in two, 11 days; in 19, two weeks; in 10, three weeks; in nine, four weeks; in two, five weeks, and in two, 10 weeks. The time was stated indefinitely in two cases, as a few days, and in three cases, as a few weeks; and the following periods refer to one dispute each: 12 days, seven weeks, eight weeks, 13 weeks, and 21 months.\* In 10 cases, the disputes were pending at the close of the report, and in 17 instances the time was not stated.

The strikes for the nine months ending September 30, 1901, may be compared with the disputes for the preceding year, presented in the Labor Chronology for 1900, pages 67-91. It is sufficient to note here that while the number of disagreements during the nine months ending September 30, 1901, was 274, there were only 189 for the entire year ending December 31, 1900; but although a somewhat larger number of disagreements are reported for the nine months ending September 30, it is nevertheless true that, as in the preceding 12 months, many of the disagreements were of minor importance and, as we have just shown, were of brief duration.

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\* Lockout at the Baush Machine Tool Co., Springfield, pending since June 1, 1899; settled in March, 1901.

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# WAGES.

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## W A G E S.

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[Information pertaining to railroads, etc., which are not restricted to any one city or town, may be found under the heading "In General," following the city and town presentation.

All changes in wages occurring as the result of strikes or labor differences do not appear in this section but under Strikes and Lockouts.]

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**Adams.** In March, scale of prices allowing \$4 per day for teams and \$9 per week for men, and time and a half for overtime, was adopted by Teamsters Union. *May.* Master plumbers granted union wage of \$2.50 per day to take effect May 1.

**BOSTON.** In January, order introduced in the City Council increasing pay of firemen was vetoed by Mayor.

*February.* New price list, increasing wages about 10 per cent, submitted by Bookbinders Union was adopted by a few concerns. — Effort made by City Council to increase the pay of city laborers from \$2 to \$2.25 per day failed for lack of jurisdiction. — Master printers signed wage scale submitted by Typographical Union 13, thereby narrowly averting a strike. The disagreement began in December, 1900, when the Typothetae refused to grant following demands of the union: Abolition of all piece work; \$18 minimum wage for week of 54 hours for all compositors, stone men, make-ups, etc., employed in book and job offices; when paid by the hour, 40 cents per hour for less than 3 days' work; pay for all Sunday and holiday work to be at the rate of double time for day and 80 cents per hour for night work; pay for all work done outside of regular hours scheduled by the office to be at overtime rates, viz., time and one-half; pay for work between 12 P.M. and 7 A.M. at the rate of double time; compositors working overtime to be allowed half an hour for supper, such half hour to be paid for as overtime. Employers would accept overtime clause but considered rate of wages too high. In January, 1901, the matter was placed in the hands of officers of the International Typographical Union to whom the Typothetae, after a few days, presented a proposition granting: Minimum rate of \$16 per week for one year from date of agreement; minimum rate of \$16.50 per week for journeymen compositors for 2 years following; piece work rate of 35 cents per 1,000 ems for all compositors, men and women, for the full 3 years from date of agreement. This proposition was accepted by the union but a misunderstanding arose, the employes claiming and employers denying that the agreement in all particulars should affect women in the same manner as men, and a strike was seriously threatened; many conferences were held but employers still refused to accept the union's interpretation by which their proposition was made to mean \$16 and \$16.50 weekly wage for all journeymen and for women who were members of the union; on Feb. 10, no agreement having been reached, the union voted to strike on the following day but such action was averted, the Typothetae agreeing to accept the union's interpretation.

*March.* Freestone cutters were granted an increase to 44 cents per hour, to take effect July 1.

*May.* A. B. & E. L. Shaw Co., furniture manufacturers, abolished piece work and established minimum weekly wage of \$18 affecting employes in local shops and in factory at Cambridge. — Mason Builders Association granted bricklayers minimum wage of 47 cents per hour, to take effect on May 15; also established uniform rate of 70 cents per hour for sewer work. — Demand of Tin and Sheet Metal Workers Union for minimum daily wage of \$2.75 for 8 hours was granted; strike averted.

*June.* Hebrew Journeymen bakers received advance of 25 per cent. — Boston Elevated Railway Co., upon opening elevated division, adopted new schedule of wages pro-

viding: For motormen, on elevated division, 23 cents per hour, on surface cars, \$2.25 per day; guards on elevated division, 20 cents per hour; conductors on surface lines, \$2.25 per day; brakemen, 17½ cents per hour; trackmen, \$1.75 minimum per day on all divisions.

*July.* Teamsters were granted minimum weekly wage of \$11.

*August.* New scale of wages adopted affecting members of Boston Marine Engineers' Benefit Association employed upon all vessels coming under the jurisdiction of the New York Association, as follows: Vessels of first-class chiefs, \$150 per month; first assistant, \$90 per month; second assistant, \$80 per month; third assistant, \$70. Second-class chiefs, \$135 per month; first assistant, \$80 per month; second assistant, \$70; third assistant, \$60; steamers on runs exceeding 24 hours to carry 3 assistant engineers; those on runs less than 24 hours to have 2 assistants. The above schedule is now in operation in several steamship lines, including the Metropolitan and Clyde, and it is to be adopted, generally, April 1, 1902.

*September.* Demand made by members of Meat Handlers Union to secure advance of wages; strike ensued, affecting 125 meat handlers. — Building Laborers, through Building Laborers Union, began agitation to obtain change of hourly wage from 25 to 30 cents, to take effect May 1, 1902. — Agitation was begun for increase of wages and shorter working-day for employes in contracting shops in the clothing industry; strike threatened.

**BROCKTON.** In January, increase of wages granted to pullers-over by the Field-Hazzard Co. — W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. granted increase of one cent for rough rounding, the price established being 9 cents. *March.* New price list presented by Sole Leather Workers Union No. 74, affecting regular grades of work in sole leather department, adopted by R. B. Grover & Co., to take effect from March 7; increase granted. — Voluntary increase in wages of lasters was made by several manufacturers. *July.* Cutters at Chas. A. Eaton's No. 2 factory were granted increase of 25 cents per day. *August.* McCarthy, Sheehy, & Kendrick granted union price list on 2 new lines of shoes. — Heel builders employed by W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. became dissatisfied, claiming that earnings were reduced by change in machinery; after much remonstrance firm restored old machines. — Mawhinney Last Co. granted demand of employes that overtime work be paid for as time and one-half.

**CAMBRIDGE.** In April, members of Masons Union connected with the Bricklayers and Stonemasons International Union notified all contractors and union masons that minimum price for laying cellar walls or stone under ground must be \$1.25 per perch.

**CLINTON.** In June, Nawn & Brock, contractors on Wachusett Reservoir, notified their employes that beginning June 17 wages would be increased from \$1.35 to \$1.50 per day.

**FALL RIVER.** In September, the 3,000 employes in the Fall River Iron Works Mills received notice of a voluntary increase of 5 per cent in wages to take effect Oct. 1. — Operatives of the Bourne Mills, numbering about 600, received voluntary increase of 5 per cent in wages. — Textile operatives, through the Fall River Textile Council, demanded general 5 per cent increase in wages, to take effect Sept. 30; on Oct. 1, manufacturers refused to grant demand because of alleged unfavorable condition of market, and Textile Council recommended operatives to strike on Oct. 7; later, rescinded vote to strike and demand for increase.

**GLOUCESTER.** In May, advance of 50 cents per 1,000 on paving blocks and one-half cent per hour for quarrymen's wages obtained through Quarry Workers Union.

**GREENFIELD.** In January, master painters were notified by Painters Union that after April 1 wage of \$2.50 per day would be demanded. *July.* Masons were granted an advance to 40 cents per hour.

**HAVERHILL.** In January, E. F. Lang signed price list presented by National Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

*February.* Price list allowing advance of 8 cents per pair on certain lines of men's work and affecting about 12 lasters signed by John J. Page, shoe contractor. — Price list for turned workmen and machine operators presented by Shoe Council was signed by F. E. Hutchinson, affecting 30 turned workmen and 25 machine operators.

*March.* J. H. Winchell & Co., shoes, restored wages, a reduction of 10 per cent having been made one year previously; in some departments an increase of 15 per cent was granted on wages paid previous to March 1. — Lasters Union introduced new price list for lasters calling for slight advance and affecting about 12 workmen in the factory of J. H. Durgin & Son. — Price list for turned workmen, stitchers, cutters, McKay and

turned-machine operators, and stock fitters accepted by P. N. Wadleigh. — Price list affecting 400 turned workmen, stitchers, machine operators, finishers, and welt workers signed by F. M. Hodgdon.

*April.* W. W. Spaulding & Co. granted slight increase on one or two processes in making turned shoes. — New price list for turned work calling for slight increase for about 12 men introduced by Hand-Turn Workmen's Union in the slipper factory of Joseph Dickinson. — Webster & Tabor accepted new price list granting slight advance to 30 turned workmen. — Price list providing slight advance for 40 turned workmen and 20 machine operators introduced by Shoe Council in factory of S. B. McNamara & Co. and accepted by firm. — Shoe Council presented price lists for turned workmen which were accepted by Smith & Childs, George L. Webster, Cerat & Bonin, and Abbott & West, shoe contractors, granting increase of wages to about 100 men. — New price list for lasters, affecting 14 men, was presented by Lasters Union in the factory of Webster & Tabor and accepted by firm.

*May.* W. S. Chase & Sons accepted price list presented by Shoe Council for 70 turned workmen, cutters, and machine operators, granting slight increase. — H. H. Hoyt, shoes, accepted price list for turned workmen, providing increase for 6 employes.

*August.* Shoe Council posted new price list in factory of F. M. Hodgdon providing 5 per cent increase for 175 women stitchers.

**HOLYOKE.** In March, bricklayers were granted increase making wages 50 cents per hour for day of 8 hours. — Demand made by team drivers for uniform wage rate of \$1.75 per day of 10 hours; overtime, 20 cents per hour; pay had previously varied from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day of 10 or 12 hours; demand granted, to take effect Oct. 1. *April.* Journeymen plumbers were granted \$2.50 per day of 8 hours. *July.* Operatives in finishing room of Chemical Paper Co., division of the American Writing Paper Co., were granted demand for \$1.75 instead of \$1.62 per day for counting and bundling paper. — Increase was granted book and job printers, making wages \$13.50 and \$15 per week, respectively. *August.* Parsons Paper Co., division of the American Writing Paper Co., made voluntary daily increase of 10 cents on the wages of 100 or more employes who were receiving 90 cents and \$1 per day in the finishing department. — By new schedule for piece work on calenders 60 girls in the various mills of the American Writing Paper Co. received advance in wages, 40 receiving increase of \$1.70 per week, and 20 an increase of from 20 to 50 cents per week.

**Hudson.** In January, wages in the sanders' department of the shoe factory of F. Brigham & Co. were reduced.

**Ipswich.** In March, wages of operatives in Ipswich Mills were reduced 10 per cent; strike ensued.

**LAWRENCE.** In January, owing to a dead-lock in the City Council the wages of all city employes were withheld for 3 weeks; on Feb. 1, compromise was effected, and resolution was passed providing for a temporary loan; wages paid. — Demand of Plasterers Union for increase in wages from 39 to 44 cents per hour, to take effect May 1, was granted. *June.* New wage rate of \$1.75 per 1,000 laths, an increase of 25 cents, was granted to journeymen lathers. — Coal Handlers Union, with a membership of 65, employed by 25 local dealers, obtained increase in wages providing minimum weekly wage of \$11 for 10-hour day and 25 cents per hour for overtime.

**Leominster.** In April, carpenters began agitation to secure minimum daily wage of \$2.50 instead of \$2.25.

**LOWELL.** In February, suit to recover wages was brought against the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. by a weaver who had left the employ of the company because, change having been made from day to piece work, his wages for week's work amounted to \$5.69 instead of \$8.25, as claimed by him; decision rendered on this point in favor of the company, the court allowing the weaver only \$5.69; because of technical fault the company was obliged to pay the costs of court. — Stonemasons Union adopted new scale of prices increasing wages of stone cutters from 33¼ cents to 39 cents per hour, to take effect April 1. *April.* Employes of 15 departments of White Bros. Branch of the American Hide & Leather Co. received increase of 10 per cent through the efforts of the Leather Workers Union; also time and one-half for overtime. *July.* Wages of the 40 corduroy cutters employed by the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. were reduced 10 per cent. *August.* Cutdown in wages was made at the Lowell Machine Shop affecting nearly all employes.



**LYNN.** In January, difficulty arose between William Porter & Son, shoes, and Cutters Assembly of Knights of Labor regarding price list for cutters. *February.* Melanson & Currier accepted new price list introduced by Cutters Assembly of Knights of Labor by which the wages of 20 cutters were increased. — Cutdown was inaugurated in some departments of the factory of Brophy Bros. Shoe Co., owing to the introduction of new methods of doing work. — Price list presented by Lasters Union was accepted by Luddy & Currier. *March.* New union price lists, presented by Granite Cutters Union, were accepted by Blethen, Curry, & Co., Shea & Donnelly, and G. F. Ames & Co., granite workers and dealers. — Increase of wages was granted by the acceptance of new price lists presented by Hand-Turn Workmen's Union in the factories of Cook & Hart and Pierce & Sibley, shoes. *August.* Timson & Co. accepted new price list presented by Shoe Workers Protective Union for Goodyear operatives. *September.* Luther S. Johnson & Co. accepted new price list giving slight increase on turned work and affecting 50 turned workmen.

**NORTH ADAMS.** In March, re-adjustment of prices affecting the cutters was made at the Canedy-Clark Shoe Co., resulting in a slight decrease of wages, to accord with prices paid in other factories for same class of work. *April.* Wages in the cutting department of N. L. Millard & Co.'s factory were re-adjusted, some slight reductions being made. *May.* Minimum wage of \$2 for 9-hour day with time and a half for overtime and double time for holiday and Sunday work was demanded by 60 members of the Building Laborers Protective Union; demand granted by all but one employer. — Weber Bros. notified employes that in future wages would be paid according to hours of work, making a slight reduction, 58 hours counting for a week's work instead of 60; piece workers not affected.

**NORTHAMPTON.** In March, wages of journeymen tailors were restored to former rate through the efforts of Journeymen Tailors Union. *July.* An advance from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day was granted journeymen plumbers.

**North Brookfield.** In March, the E. & A. H. Batcheller Co., shoes, notified employes of general 10 per cent reduction in wages; strike ensued; in June, reduced wages of 7 girls employed in the stitching room 33½ per cent.

**Palmer.** In July, Springfield & Eastern Street Railway Co. voluntarily changed daily wage of motormen and conductors from \$1.50 to \$1.75; overtime, 17½ cents per hour.

**Spencer.** In January, revised price list adopted in the stitching department of Isaac Prouty & Co. reduced wages of 2 machine operators.

**SPRINGFIELD.** In February, City Council voted to increase wages of street and sewer department employes from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day; about 300 men affected. — Order introduced in the Common Council recommending increase from \$4 to \$4.50 per day for the use of teams on city work; defeated. *March.* Journeymen horseshoers notified their employers of demand for fixed wage schedule to be made April 29, whereby wages should be increased to allow firemen \$18 and floormen \$15 per week. — Typographical Unions adopted new schedule of wages providing slight increase on some classes of work. *April.* Lathers Union announced that on June 1 demand would be made for 20 cents per 100 laths, an increase of 2 cents. — Demand for general increase in wages of freight handlers employed by the B. & A. R.R., B. & M. R.R., and N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. was made by Freight Handlers Union. — Journeymen carpenters demanded increase of 10 cents in daily wage, from \$2.40 to \$2.50, to take effect May 1.

**WALTHAM.** In April, new wage scale submitted by Typographical Union was granted. *May.* Employers granted demand of Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America for increase of 25 cents, from \$2.25 to \$2.50, in daily wage of painters.

**Ware.** In June, worsted weavers employed by the Geo. H. Gilbert Manufacturing Co. received 10 per cent increase in wages.

**Webster.** In January, Andrew J. Bates & Co., shoes, reduced wages of treers 12½ per cent and heel scourers 7 per cent.

**West Brookfield.** In January, employes of the Standard Fishing Rod Co. received increase varying between 25 and 75 cents per day.

**WORCESTER.** In January, wages of more than 200 employes at the Washburn & Moen Department of the American Steel & Wire Co. were reduced 7½ per cent, thereby restoring the rate paid previous to 1900. . *April.* Consolidated Street Railway Co. granted increase of wages to motormen and conductors on lines absorbed by it, making uniform wage rate of 20 cents an hour for the first 3 years of service and 22 cents thereafter, the latter being granted immediately to all persons entitled by length of service to receive it. — Wages of employes at Hope Cemetery were increased so as to give 10 hours' pay for 9 hours' work. *May.* Molders throughout the city demanded minimum daily wage of \$2.75 to take effect June 1. *June.* Wages of soft-stone cutters were increased from 40 to 44 cents per hour. *July.* Employes at the Jamesville Woollen Mill received 10 per cent increase in wages. *September.* Movement to obtain daily wage of \$1.85 for city laborers failed.

**In General.** In February, conductors on Fitchburg division of the B. & M. R.R. were granted an increase of 25 cents per day, with re-adjustment of runs, to take effect within 3 months. . *April.* Engineers on heavy passenger and freight engines of the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. demanded \$4 per day for runs of 100 miles with extra pay for more than that distance, 60 miles to constitute the minimum day's work. *August.* B. & M. R.R. Co. granted demand of engineers for \$3.50 for 10-hour day.

## ANALYSIS.

The following summary shows the wage movements by months, for the nine months ending September 30, 1901, with the names of the cities and towns wherein actions took place relating to wages, together with the number of such actions taken by employers, employes, or trades unions in specified cities and towns and under specified months :

*January.* Boston, 1; Brockton, 2; Greenfield, 1; Haverhill, 1; Hudson, 1; Lawrence, 2; Lynn, 1; Spencer, 1; Webster, 1; West Brookfield, 1; Worcester, 1.

*February.* Boston, 3; Haverhill, 2; Lowell, 2; Lynn, 3; Springfield, 2; In General, 1.

*March.* Adams, 1; Boston, 1; Brockton, 2; Haverhill, 4; Holyoke, 2; Ipswich, 1; Lynn, 2; North Adams, 1; Northampton, 1; North Brookfield, 1; Springfield, 2.

*April.* Cambridge, 1; Haverhill, 6; Holyoke, 1; Leominster, 1; Lowell, 1; North Adams, 1; Springfield, 3; Waltham, 1; Worcester, 2; In General, 1.

*May.* Adams, 1; Boston, 3; Gloucester, 1; Haverhill, 2; North Adams, 2; Waltham, 1; Worcester, 1.

*June.* Boston, 2; Clinton, 1; Lawrence, 2; North Brookfield, 1; Ware, 1; Worcester, 1.

*July.* Boston, 1; Brockton, 1; Greenfield, 1; Holyoke, 2; Lowell, 1; Northampton, 1; Palmer, 1; Worcester, 1.

*August.* Boston, 1; Brockton, 3; Haverhill, 1; Holyoke, 2; Lowell, 1; Lynn, 1; In General, 1.

*September.* Boston, 3; Fall River, 3; Lynn, 1; Worcester, 1.

A classification of wage movements by cities and towns for the period covered follows :

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Number of Increases in Wages	Number of Demands for Increases refused	Number of Reductions in Wages	Number of Wage Agreements*	Number of Other Wage Movements†	Total Number of Wage Movements
Adams, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2
BOSTON, . . . . .	8	3	1	1	2	15
BROCKTON, . . . . .	6	-	-	1	1	8
CAMBRIDGE, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1
Clinton, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
FALL RIVER, . . . . .	2	1	-	-	-	3
GLOUCESTER, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Greenfield, . . . . .	1	-	-	1	-	2
Haverhill, . . . . .	11	-	-	5	-	16
HOLYOKE, . . . . .	7	-	-	-	-	7
Hudson, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
Ipswich, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
LAWRENCE, . . . . .	3	-	-	-	1	4
Leominster, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1
LOWELL, . . . . .	1	-	2	1	1	5
LYNN, . . . . .	3	-	1	3	1	8
NORTH ADAMS, . . . . .	1	-	3	-	-	4
NORTHAMPTON, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2
North Brookfield, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	2
Palmer, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Spencer, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
SPRINGFIELD, . . . . .	1	2	-	4	-	7
WALTHAM, . . . . .	1	-	-	1	-	2
Ware, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Webster, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
West Brookfield, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
WORCESTER, . . . . .	4	1	1	1	-	7
In General, . . . . .	2	-	-	1	-	3
TOTALS, . . . . .	60	7	14	20	7	108

\* Submitted mostly by trades unions; in some cases, slight increases were demanded, while in others continuation of previous agreements was asked.

† Includes agitations for increased wages, or where dissatisfaction existed over prices owing to introduction of new machinery, etc.

The following table gives, by months, the number of cities and towns in which action was taken relating to wages :

MONTHS.	Number of Cities in which Action took place	Number of Towns in which Action took place	Total
January, . . . . .	6	5	11
February, . . . . .	5	-	5
March, . . . . .	8	3	11
April, . . . . .	8	1	9
May, . . . . .	6	1	7
June, . . . . .	3	3	6
July, . . . . .	6	2	8
August, . . . . .	6	-	6
September, . . . . .	4	-	4

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# HOURS OF LABOR.

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## HOURS OF LABOR.

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[Information pertaining to railroads, corporations, etc., which are not restricted to any one city or town, may be found under the heading "In General," following the city and town presentation.

Any changes in hours of labor occurring as the results of strikes or labor differences do not appear under this section, but under Strikes and Lockouts.]

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**Abington.** In April, vote passed by the town providing 8-hour day for employes was declared illegal and 9-hour day was restored. *July.* W. S. O'Brien granted 9-hour day to employes for summer months. *September.* M. N. Arnold & Co. voluntarily reduced working-day to 9½ hours.

**Adams.** In February, a movement was general among local unions to secure 9-hour day for town employes; unsuccessful; town employes paid by the hour. *July.* L. L. Brown Paper Co. adopted Holyoke schedule of hours for all employes without reduction in wages.

**Amesbury.** In July, shoe manufacturers granted 9-hour day without change in wages.

**Amherst.** In March, 10-hour day was adopted for town employes with same pay as previously given for 9 hours.

**Athol.** In May, The L. S. Starrett Co. inaugurated schedule of 54 hours per week instead of 60 without reduction in pay, Saturday half-holiday to be given during June, July, and August. *June.* Standard Tool Co. adopted 9-hour day with pay for 10 hours affecting 70 men. *July.* Gay & Ward inaugurated 54-hour schedule with 60 hours' pay per week.

**BEVERLY.** In April, employes of the Consolidated Lasting Machine Co. were notified of change from 58 to 55 hours per week without reduction in wages. *June.* Several hundred machinists were granted 9-hour day without reduction in wages, to take effect July 1.

**BOSTON.** In January, about 350 employing barbers were closing shops at 8 P.M. except Wednesdays and Saturdays. — The Coffin Valve Co. established 9-hour day for all employes without reduction in wages.

*February.* Agitation begun by drug clerks to obtain schedule of 70 hours per week with one day of rest in 14.

*March.* Legislature approved Act whereby employers in mercantile establishments are required to post time tables in every room where minors under 18 years of age and women are employed, stating the number of hours' work required of them on each day of the week, the time of commencing and stopping such work, time allowed for dinner, etc. — About 600 employes in local bookbinderies obtained reduction of hours of labor from 10 to 9.

*April.* Lumber teamsters began movement for 9-hour day with 8 hours on Saturday and no change in wages. — Crosby Steam Gate & Valve Co. reduced working time to 9 hours without reduction in wages.

*May.* About 400 bridge and structural iron workers were granted 8 hours and \$5 per day. — Demand was made by freight clerks and freight handlers employed in the Boston sheds of the B. & A. R.R. that 9 hours instead of 10 be made a day's work with \$2.50 per day for clerks and \$2 for freight handlers. — Woodworkers employed by A. H. Davenport were granted Saturday half-holiday with re-adjustment of daily wage. — Craig Donovan & Co. granted 9-hour day to machinists. — Saturday half-holiday without reduction in wages granted by A. B. & E. L. Shaw Co., affecting, also, employes in the factory at Cambridge. — Lumber dealers of Boston and vicinity granted Saturday half-holiday without reduction in wages, affecting about 750 employes, including the teamsters who made demand in April. — As the result of demand of Woodworkers Union No. 24, Saturday half-holiday without change in wages was granted to cabinet makers, upholsterers, mattress makers, and finishers employed by Jordan, Marsh, & Co. and Shales & May; 8 other firms granted same demand to upholsterers. — Nine-hour day with pay for 10 hours was granted machinists by Tubular Rivet & Stud Co., Henry H. Cummings & Co., and the Putnam Nail Co. — Movement inaugurated to enforce 8-hour day for waitresses in restaurants and hotels. — An 8-hour day with \$2.75 minimum daily wage was demanded by 350 tin and sheet metal roofers through the Tin and Sheet Metal Roofers Union. — Demand of Coopers Union No. 19 for 8-hour day was granted in 25 breweries, to take effect June 3. — Brewery workers through International Brewery Workers Union began agitation for 8-hour day, to be enforced in April, 1902. — Firms employing papier maché workers conceded Saturday half-holiday. — American Tool and Machine Co. adopted 9-hour day for machinists in shops at Boston and Hyde Park, according to an agreement with Metal Trades Association of Chicago and Machinists Association.

*June.* Weekly half-holiday for June, July, August, and September granted to grocery and provision clerks throughout Greater Boston. Local wholesale and retail establishments granted employes Saturday half-holiday from middle of June to middle of September. — Nine-hour day with pay for 10 hours granted to all boiler makers in Boston and vicinity. — Pavers employed by contractors began agitation to secure 8-hour day. — On opening the elevated division of the Boston Elevated Railway Co. new schedule was established providing maximum of 10 hours work in 12 consecutive hours for motormen, guards, and brakemen; 10 hours for 5 days and 9 hours on Saturday and Sunday for trackmen; 56 hours per week for employes in elevated shops; 67 hours per week for mechanics in elevated car houses; 69 hours per week for laborers in car houses; hours being the same for employes doing similar work on surface line division. — American Tool and Machine Co. inaugurated new schedule of hours for machinists who took places of strikers; 59 hours per week, 10 hours per day, 9 hours on Saturday. — Through efforts of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers Union No. 95, and Brass Workers Union No. 55 new schedule of 55 hours per week with same pay as for 60 hours, giving Saturday half-holiday, was granted by the Walworth Co. and Boston Brass Co. — More than two-thirds of the carpenters employed in Boston and vicinity were granted 8-hour day. — Thirty-one firms employing sheet metal workers granted 8-hour day.

*July.* Quincy Market Cold Storage Co. granted 8-hour day with minimum wage of \$16 per week to 9 firemen. — Demand of lathers granted for 44 hours per week with Saturday half-holiday and 40 and 45 cents per hour for first and second class men. — Dalton-Ingersoll Co. granted 9-hour day to brass workers. — Movement begun by Bartenders Union to establish 63-hour schedule; many employers granted demand.

*August.* Demand for 9-hour day granted to 600 iron and brass molders; in 3 foundries where demand was not granted strike ensued in September.

*September.* Eight-hour day affecting about 2,000 employes was voluntarily granted by the Thomas G. Plant Co. — Demand of Core Makers Union No. 1 for 9-hour day without reduction in wages granted by 14 firms. — Agitation begun by trainmen to establish 10-hour day with extra pay for overtime.

**Braintree.** In July, 9-hour schedule adopted in factory of Williams, Kneeland, & Co. *September.* Rice & Hutchins and D. B. Closson & Co. adopted 9-hour day without reduction in wages.

**BROCKTON.** In May, carpenters and painters were granted 8-hour day. *June.* Fourteen shoe manufacturing concerns voluntarily adopted 54-hour schedule, with Saturday half-holiday, pay being same as for 60 hours. — Employes in machine shop of G. V. Scott were given 9-hour day, with Saturday half-holiday for July and August, pay to remain unchanged. *July.* Ten shoe manufacturers voluntarily granted 54-hour schedule, with 60 hours pay and Saturday half-holiday. — T. A. Norris Machine Co. established Saturday half-holiday without reduction in wages; no demand made by employes. —

**Brockton Stain Co.** voluntarily granted 54-hour schedule with Saturday half-holiday giving same pay as for 60 hours. — Clerks in dry goods and grocery stores and markets were granted Tuesday half-holiday. *August.* Brockton Rand Co. voluntarily established 9-hour schedule. — Retail Clerks Association began agitation to have early-closing movement made permanent. *September.* In 4 shoe factories, the 54-hour schedule adopted for summer months became permanent, the Saturday half-holiday being discontinued.

**Brookline.** In June, Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co. voluntarily adopted Saturday half-holiday without reduction in wages. — Demand made by Carpenters Union for 8-hour day; granted, to take effect Jan. 1, 1902.

**CAMBRIDGE.** In April, the John P. Squire Co. granted request of Firemen's Union for 8-hour day with increase in wages. *May.* Carpenters were granted 8-hour day. *July.* North Packing & Provision Co. established 8-hour day, without change in wages, for engineers.

**CHELSEA.** In May, carpenters obtained 8-hour day. *June.* Wednesday half-holiday inaugurated for clerks in retail provision and grocery stores. *July.* Principal retail stores began closing 3 evenings a week, also granting each employé one half-holiday during the week.

**Chelmsford.** In April, new schedule of hours adopted in Chelmsford Foundry.

**CHICOPEE.** In May, J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co. notified employés that on Oct. 1 company would grant 9-hour day with wages adjusted to suit conditions. *June.* Employing barbers voluntarily granted Monday half-holiday for the summer months. *July.* Dry goods merchants agreed to close their stores Wednesday afternoons during July and August. *August.* J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co. established 54-hour schedule with 60 hours' pay.

**Clinton.** In March, effort made by Bricklayers, Stonemasons, and Plasterers Union to obtain 8-hour day; demand retracted in April, and contractors notified that it would be made again in Jan., 1902. *August.* Dry goods merchants began closing stores evenings except Thursday and Saturday.

**Dalton.** In April, summer schedule adopted in the mills, work closing at 3 P.M. on Saturdays. *July.* In the mills of Z. & W. M. Crane, Byron Weston Co., and the Berkshire Mills, Holyoke schedule was adopted.

**Easthampton.** In July, retail merchants began closing stores Thursday afternoons and evenings.

**Erving.** In March, 10-hour day in force at the Washburn & Hayward Chair Co.

**EVERETT.** In May, 35 machinists employed by the New England Gas & Coke Co. were granted 9-hour day without change in wages. *September.* Fifteen contractors granted union carpenters 8-hour day at \$2.50, same wages as previously paid for 9 hours.

**FALL RIVER.** In February, local Weavers Union circulated petition to prohibit the employment of women and minors in manufacturing establishments between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. *June.* Nine-hour day inaugurated in breweries. *July.* Grain dealers agreed to close stores Thursday afternoons through July, August, and September. — Retail dry goods dealers began closing one afternoon each week.

**FITCHBURG.** In February, agreement was made between employing masons and builders and the Bricklayers and Masons Union that 8-hour day without change in wages should be inaugurated on March 1. *May.* Employés petitioned Fitchburg & Leominster Street Railway Co. for 9-hour day and 22 cents per hour. *June.* Fitchburg Steam Engine Co. adopted new schedule making 56¼ hours a week's work with 60 hours' pay. *August.* Employés in paper mills asked for reduction of hours constituting a week's work.

**Framingham.** In April, agitation made to establish 8-hour day with \$2 daily wage for town laborers; schedule adopted.



**Great Barrington.** In May, schedule of hours re-adjusted by Rising Paper Co. so as to grant Saturday half-holiday.

**Greenfield.** In January, employing barbers began closing shops at 11.30 P.M. Saturdays instead of at 12. *April.* Nine-hour day adopted for carpenters. *May.* Employés of Goodell-Pratt Co. and the Massachusetts Tool Co. were notified that, beginning June 1, 55 hours would constitute a week's work, pay to remain the same as for 60 hours. *August.* Wells Bros. & Co. began closing factory at 3 o'clock on Saturdays.

**HAVERHILL.** In January, effort made by bricklayers to secure shorter work day. *May.* Saturday half-holiday adopted for all union shoe workers.—Barbers Union voted that all shops should be closed at 11 o'clock on Saturday evenings and evenings before holidays, shops being closed all day on holidays, except those falling on Saturday or Monday. *June.* Movement was general among shoe manufacturers to have shops closed all day Saturday during June, July, and August. *July.* Wednesday half-holiday inaugurated for July and August in grocery and provision stores.—Saturday half-holiday granted to employés by all coal, hay, grain, and lumber dealers.

**HOLYOKE.** In January, coal dealers began closing every evening.—Retail stores began closing Monday evenings. *February.* Painters and paper hangers made demand for 8-hour day to take effect April 1; demand refused and strike ensued. *March.* Eight-hour day, with a minimum wage of 25 cents per hour, granted to carpenters.—Eight-hour day with increase in wages granted bricklayers.—Team drivers were granted 10-hour day to take effect Oct. 1. *April.* Journeymen plumbers obtained demand for 8-hour day and minimum daily wage of \$2.50. *May.* Agitation begun by firemen in the employ of the American Writing Paper Co. to obtain 8-hour shifts, with minimum wage of 25 cents per hour, to go into effect June 1; strike ensued.\* *June.* Germania Mills granted stationary firemen's demand for 8 hours and 25 cents per hour.—Employés of the Baker-Vawter Co. made demand for 9-hour day; in August, 54-hour per week schedule adopted.—National Blank Book Co. granted demand of Bookbinders Union, making 57 hours a week's work until Oct. 1, when 55-hour schedule would go into effect. *July.* Laborers employed by the city were granted Saturday half-holiday. *August.* Employés of Nonotuck Division of the American Writing Paper Co. requested that Saturday half-holiday be granted without loss of wages.—Demand for 54-hour schedule instead of 56 was made by employés of the Eureka Ruling and Binding Co.

**Huntington.** In July, Chester Paper Co., division of the American Writing Paper Co., adopted Holyoke schedule of hours, granting 8-hour shifts for firemen, 9 hours for 5 days and 8 hours on Saturday in rag room and loft, 10 hours for 5 days and 4 hours on Saturday in finishing room, and 66 hours per week for tour workers.

**LAWRENCE.** In July, demand of carpenters for 8-hour day granted by 22 contractors.—Demand for reduction in hours of labor made by Journeymen Barbers International Union No. 235; in August, employing barbers of Lawrence and vicinity granted 65-hour schedule, agreeing, also, that only union men should be employed, that all shops should close on legal holidays except such as fall on Saturday or Monday, that no union man should lose day's pay for holidays. *September.* All but 2 firms employing boiler makers granted 9-hour day with pay for 10 hours; employés of these 2 firms struck.

**Lee.** In July, Hurlburt Paper Co. re-adjusted schedule of hours, granting 3 shifts for firemen and Saturday half-holiday for finishers, the factory to be closed from 6 P.M. Saturday until 6 A.M. Monday.—Smith Paper Co. began closing mills from 6 P.M. Saturday until 7 A.M. Monday with no change in wages.

**Leominster.** In July, local merchants, except hardware dealers, began closing Friday afternoons. *August.* Paper makers employed in the mills of the Geo. W. Wheelwright Paper Co. asked for re-adjustment of hours of labor, to give 11 hours for day tour workers and 13 hours for night tour workers, all work done between 6 P.M. Saturday and 7 A.M. Monday to be paid for as double time.

**LOWELL.** In January, employing painters were notified by Painters and Decorators Union that demand for 8-hour day, with minimum daily wage of \$2.25, would be made

\* See under Strikes and Lockouts, Holyoke, pages 143, 144.

**April 1;** strike ensued in 3 shops, employes in some other shops being locked out. *February.* Carpenters began effort to obtain 8-hour day with \$2.25 minimum daily wage. *March.* Plasterers demanded 8-hour day, with 40¢ cents per hour, to take effect April 1. — Protest against working overtime made by weavers of the Boott Manufacturing Co. *April.* Monday half-holiday inaugurated for journeymen barbers, in accordance with agreement between the employers and Journeymen Barbers Union. — Demand of Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers for 8-hour day granted by employers, wage remaining unchanged at \$2. — Brick masons made demand for 8-hour day and 50 cents per hour, to replace present schedule of 9 hours and 42 cents per hour. *May.* Complaint made by Trades and Labor Council of violation of 8-hour law at the City Farm. — Grocery clerks were granted Thursday half-holiday. *August.* Thursday half-holiday adopted in nearly all retail stores.

**LYNN.** In January, employes in fire department were granted one day of rest in 8. *March.* Movement begun by Stonemasons Union to establish 9-hour day with \$3 minimum daily wage; demand to take effect April 15. *April.* Grocery and Provision Dealers Association granted Thursday half-holiday.

**MALDEN.** In January, factories of the Boston Rubber Shoe Co. began running on three-quarter time. — Hours of labor reduced for employes in the Forest Dale Cemetery. *May.* Demand made by Local Union No. 625 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for 8-hour day with minimum daily wage of \$2.50, the regular hours for work to be from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M., with one hour free at noon, workmen to receive pay for time and a half for work done between 10 P.M. and 8 A.M.; demands granted in 23 establishments. *June.* New schedule granting 8-hour day at \$2.50 adopted in 18 establishments for painters, decorators, and paper hangers.

**MARLBOROUGH.** In March, E. P. Longley adopted 8½ hour schedule in box factory. — Rice & Hutchins began running 8 hours per day; in April, inaugurated 10-hour day. *April.* Marlborough Machine & Lamp Co. resumed winter schedule, working from 7 to 11.45 A.M. and from 1 to 6 P.M., except Saturday, the factory closing at 5.30 P.M. on that day.

**Middleborough.** In July, Leonard & Barrows granted 54-hour schedule with 60 hours' pay and Saturday half-holiday. — Keith & Pratt adopted 9-hour schedule without reduction in wages. *August.* Leonard, Shaw, & Dean granted 9-hour schedule with Saturday half-holiday. *September.* In the factories of Leonard, Shaw, & Dean and Leonard & Barrows regular 9-hour schedule adopted, Saturday half-holiday being discontinued.

**Milford.** In February, employing barbers began closing shops Monday afternoons. *April.* Movement began by Retail Clerks Union to have stores close 4 nights and one afternoon each week.

**Millbury.** In January, Pinafore Cotton Mill of the John Rhodes Warp Co. began running on three-quarter time. *March.* Buck Bros. discontinued Saturday half-holiday. *April.* Schedule of hours re-adjusted by Mayo Woollen Co. so as to give Saturday half-holiday.

**Montague.** In July, the Keith Paper Co., the International Paper Co., and the Esleek Manufacturing Co. adopted Holyoke schedule of hours.

**NEWTON.** In June, carpenters demanded 8-hour day without change in wages. *September.* Demand of Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers for 8-hour day for painters was granted in 9 shops.

**NORTH ADAMS.** In February, movement of bricklayers and masons to obtain 8-hour day was abandoned. *March.* Carpenters began agitation to secure 9-hour day. *April.* Some druggists began keeping stores open all day Sunday instead of from 12 M. to 2 P.M. — Nine-hour day granted to plumbers, masons, and plasterers.

**NORTHAMPTON.** In June, employes of the Connecticut Valley Lumber Co. inaugurated movement to reduce hours of labor. *July.* Demand of journeymen barbers for half-holiday each week granted by employers. — Bartenders demanded new schedule giving 10-hour day on 5 days and 12 hours on Saturday, with \$15 minimum wage; granted.

**North Attleborough.** In January, men employed in building trades began agitation to secure 9-hour day. *March.* H. F. Barrows & Co. adopted 8-hour day.

**Northbridge.** In June, the Whitin Machine Works, the Whitinsville Cotton Mills, the Linwood Mills, and the Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. adopted 58-hour schedule adjusted so as to give Saturday half-holiday during June, July, and August.

**North Brookfield.** In January, 8-hour schedule adopted by the E. & A. H. Batcheller Co. *July.* Retail clerks began movement to obtain weekly half-holiday.

**Orange.** In April, the New England Box Co. began running summer schedule of 59 hours per week with 60 hours' pay, Saturday half-holiday being granted. *May.* Barber shops began closing at 8 P.M. on all evenings except Saturday. *July.* Nine-hour day with same wages as for 10 hours granted to painters. — Chase Turbine Co. granted 55-hour schedule with Saturday half-holiday and 60 hours' pay during July and August, affecting about 50 employés. — Retail stores adopted Friday half-holiday for July and August.

**Oxford.** In February, A. L. Joslin & Co., shoes, increased hours of labor.

**Palmer.** In January, movement was general to have retail stores close Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday at 6.30 P.M. *June.* Merchants began closing stores Wednesday afternoons and all evenings except Friday and Saturday.

**Peabody.** In June, Vaughn Machine Co. conceded 9-hour day with 12½ per cent increase in wages. *July.* About 400 machinists were granted 9-hour day without reduction in wages.

**PITTSFIELD.** In January, clothiers and furnishers decided to continue closing their stores evenings except Tuesday and Saturday. *March.* Movement begun by Coal Heavers Union to obtain shorter hours and increase in wages. *April.* Summer schedule adopted by dry goods merchants, stores remaining open till 10 P.M. Tuesdays and Saturdays. — Eaton-Huribut Paper Co. adopted summer schedule with Saturday half-holiday. *June.* The Stanley Electric Manufacturing Co. granted 9-hour day with Saturday half-holiday and same wages as for 10 hours.

**Plymouth.** In February, Puritan Woollen Mills ran 9 hours a day 3 days a week.

**QUINCY.** In May, the Mellen & Bray Tubular Rivet & Stud Co. granted 54-hour schedule without reduction in wages, Saturday half-holiday to be given from May to November; about 500 employés affected. *July.* Eight-hour day with \$3 daily wage granted to plumbers. *August.* Through efforts of the International Building Laborers Union about 50 building laborers were granted 8-hour day instead of 9 with minimum wage of \$2.25. — Plasterers granted 8-hour day with \$2.25 minimum daily wage.

**Revere.** In August, 8-hour day granted to carpenters.

**Rockland.** In July, Rice & Hutchins, shoes, granted Saturday half-holiday for July and August; in September, granted demand for regular 9-hour day with same pay as for 10 hours. *September.* Nine-hour day conceded by E. T. Wright & Co. — French, Shriner, & Urner and the J. S. Turner Shoe Co. voluntarily granted 9-hour day.

**Russell.** In August, Woronoco Paper Co. adopted Holyoke schedule of hours.

**SALEM.** In February, bricklayers and masons, through the efforts of Bricklayers and Plasterers Union No. 25, were granted 8-hour day at 45 cents an hour to take effect April 1. *May.* Machinists employed by United Shoe Machinery Co. were granted Saturday half-holiday. *July.* About 100 machinists obtained 9-hour day and Saturday half-holiday without change in rate of wages. — Dry goods, clothing, and furnishing stores adopted Friday half-holiday for the summer months.

**SOMERVILLE.** In July, city government voted to grant city employés Saturday half-holiday during August.

**Southbridge.** In March, Hamilton Woollen Co. adopted summer schedule giving Saturday half-holiday. *July.* Nine-hour day, with same pay as for 10 hours, granted to painters.

**Spencer.** In March, cutters in the factory of Isaac Prouty & Co. began working 10 hours a day. *April.* Agitation begun by painters to obtain 9-hour day. *May.* Effort made by employes of Isaac Prouty & Co. to obtain 55-hour schedule instead of 54, giving 10 hours daily, for 5 days with Saturday half-holiday. *September.* E. Jones & Co. adopted 9-hour day.

**SPRINGFIELD.** In January, agitation begun by Painters and Decorators Union for 8-hour day, to take effect March 1; master painters granted demand. *April.* Through efforts of Carriage Makers Union, 9-hour day was granted by all but 2 carriage and wagon manufacturers. — Nine-hour day, to be in force throughout the year, and minimum weekly wage of \$15 was granted to brewery workers through the efforts of Brewery Workers Union; 10-hour day had been customary during the summer months, with 8 hours from Oct. 1 to April 1. — Demand made by Journeymen Plumbers Union for 8-hour day with wages unchanged, to take effect May 6. — Efforts made by Drug Clerks Union to obtain fewer hours of labor, to have 2 evenings and one afternoon or 2 afternoons and one evening free each week. — Machinists made demand for 9-hour day. — Clerks in grocery stores and markets began agitation to secure half-holiday and early closing during July and August. *May.* Journeymen barbers made demand for weekly half-holiday, to begin in June. *June.* Through the efforts of Brewers and Bottlers Union, bottlers in the Springfield Brewery were granted 9-hour day with same pay as for 10 hours. — The Bemis & Call Hardware & Tool Co. granted 9-hour day without change in wages, schedule being arranged so as to give Saturday half-holiday during the summer. — Retail furniture companies granted shorter working-day. — Dry goods merchants granted 8-hour day except on Saturdays, to be in force from July 1 to the middle of September. *July.* Coal dealers closed offices and yards on Saturday afternoons during July and August. — Haynes & Co., clothiers, established Wednesday half-holiday for July and August. — Grocery stores and markets closed Wednesday afternoons through July and August. — Employes of the Cheney Bigelow Wire Works were granted 9-hour day. — Wason Manufacturing Co. began closing at 4.40 P.M. Saturdays instead of 5.40.

**TAUNTON.** In February, 8-hour day adopted by the Atlas Tack Corp. *March.* Mason Machine Co. began running 9-hour day 5½ days per week. *April.* Atlas Tack Corp. increased its working schedule to 55 hours per week. *July.* Movement begun to enforce Sunday closing law.

**WALTHAM.** In March, 10-hour day for 5 days a week adopted by O'Hara Dial Co., works being closed on Saturday. *April.* Saturday half-holiday granted to city laborers for the summer months. — Demand of Typographical Union for 9-hour day was granted. *June.* Carpenters were granted demand for 8-hour day without reduction in wages, except in a few shops where strike was declared. *July.* National Emery Wheel Co. granted 54 hours per week with same pay as for 60 hours, Saturday half-holiday to be given during July and August.

**Ware.** In March, painters and carpenters adopted 9-hour day, to take effect April 1 for painters and May 1 for carpenters.

**Warren.** In March, effort was made by painters to obtain 9-hour day.

**Watertown.** In May, Empire Laundry Machine Co. reduced hours of labor to 54 per week, affecting about 26 employes. *June.* Carpenters demanded 8-hour day with same pay as for 9 hours; demand granted in some shops, in the others strike was declared.

**Weatherough.** In April, Gould & Walker ran half-time. — American Automobile & Cycle Parts Co. began working 12 hours a day.

**Westfield.** In March, masons and bricklayers were granted 8-hour schedule with \$3.60 daily wage instead of \$3.75, to take effect May 6. *June.* M. E. Moore & Son were requested to grant 9-hour day for machinists. *July.* Employing barbers granted demand of Journeymen Barbers Union for weekly half-holiday.

**West Springfield.** In July, Holyoke schedule was adopted in all paper mills but one.

**Whitman.** In July, employes of the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co. were granted 54 hours a week, pay being the same as previously given for 58 hours. *September.* L. C. Bliss & Co. and the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co. voluntarily established 9-hour day for all day operatives.—Dissatisfaction was caused by notices posted by L. C. Bliss & Co. requiring piece workers to continue at work as long as steam was on without regard to 9-hour limit.

**Williamstown.** In March, 9-hour day was granted to carpenters. *May.* Agitation made by retail clerks to have stores close 3 nights each week.

**Winchester.** In May, McKay Machine Co. granted 55 hours a week with pay for 58 hours, adjusted so as to give Saturday half-holiday.

**WORCESTER.** In January, employes of the Hope Cemetery made demand for 8-hour day, as granted to other city employes; not conceded.—Janitors in schoolhouses made effort to obtain 8-hour day. *February.* Demand for 8-hour day at \$2.50, with pay for overtime, made by Carpenters and Joiners Unions.—As the result of agitation by bank clerks the Worcester Safe Deposit and Trust Co. began closing daily at 3 P.M. instead of 4.—Painters submitted demand for 8-hour day, to take effect April 1. *March.* Job printers petitioned for 9-hour day. *April.* Painters' demand for 8-hour day was granted by 21 employers.—One local contractor granted 8-hour day to carpenters.—Electrical workers made demand for 8-hour day with same pay as for 9 hours.—Agitation begun by clerks in clothing and furnishing stores to have stores close all evenings except Saturday.—Demand of job printers for 9-hour day with 10-hour wage granted; employers also granted Saturday half-holiday for July and August. *May.* Demand of bricklayers and plasterers for 8-hour day and 45 cents an hour granted.—Eight-hour day granted to soft-stone cutters with 44 cents instead of 40 an hour, to take effect June 1.—All but 4 employing painters had granted demand of journeymen for 8 hours and \$2.25 per day.—Master builders granted carpenters' demand for 8-hour day, to take effect June 1. *June.* H. G. Barr Co. granted 55-hour schedule with Saturday half-holiday, pay to be the same as for 60 hours.—Steamfitters began working 8 hours per day.—Retail Clerks Protective Association began agitation to secure reduction of hours.—About 115 yardmen and freight handlers employed by the N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. demanded 8-hour day instead of 12 hours. *July.* Nine-hour day granted to horseshoers.—Green & Green granted Saturday half-holiday for July and August, affecting about 100 employes.—New schedule providing Saturday half-holiday adopted at Washburn & Moen Department of the American Steel & Wire Co.—Union Water Meter Co. adopted 55-hour schedule with same pay as for 60 hours.

**In General.** In April, union linemen in the employ of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. and electric light companies throughout the State made demand for 8-hour day and \$3 minimum wage, to take effect May 1; strikes ensued. *July.* Carriers at post-offices throughout the State began working 8 hours per day; post-masters were given the privilege of calling in carriers on Sundays for a short time to tend delivery windows.—Engineers and firemen employed by the Boston & Maine Railroad Co. presented demand that 10 hours or 100 miles be made maximum day's work, all work in excess of this schedule to be paid for at the rate of 3½ cents per mile or 35 cents per hour.—Employes in car shops of the Boston & Maine Railroad Co. were granted Saturday half-holiday without loss of wages.

## ANALYSIS.

The information relating to hours of labor, presented chronologically in the different cities and towns for the first nine months of the year, includes actions of trades unions, employers, and employes. The trend of the movements, on the whole, tended to the lessening of hours of labor of employes. As will be seen from the extended account, in most instances the shorter working-day was established without reduction in wages. Again, in many cases, where the employes' request

for a reduction in the hours of labor without reduction in wages was refused, strike ensued.

The weekly half-holiday during the summer months has been quite generally adopted in almost all branches of trade, while the early closing movement for retail stores has met with much favor.

The number of movements pertaining to hours of labor follows by months with the names of the cities and towns wherein the action took place :

*January.* Boston, 2; Greenfield, 1; Haverhill, 1; Holyoke, 2; Lowell, 1; Lynn, 1; Malden, 2; Millbury, 1; North Attleborough, 1; North Brookfield, 1; Palmer, 1; Pittsfield, 1; Springfield, 1; Worcester, 2.

*February.* Adams, 1; Boston, 1; Fall River, 1; Fitchburg, 1; Holyoke, 1; Lowell, 1; Milford, 1; North Adams, 1; Oxford, 1; Plymouth, 1; Salem, 1; Taunton, 1; Worcester, 3.

*March.* Amherst, 1; Boston, 2; Clinton, 1; Erving, 1; Holyoke, 3; Lowell, 2; Lynn, 1; Marlborough, 2; Millbury, 1; North Adams, 1; North Attleborough, 1; Pittsfield, 1; Southbridge, 1; Spencer, 1; Taunton, 1; Waltham, 1; Ware, 1; Warren, 1; Westfield, 1; Williamstown, 1; Worcester, 1.

*April.* Abington, 1; Beverly, 1; Boston, 2; Cambridge, 1; Chelmsford, 1; Dalton, 1; Framingham, 1; Greenfield, 1; Holyoke, 1; Lowell, 3; Lynn, 1; Marlborough, 1; Milford, 1; Millbury, 1; North Adams, 2; Orange, 1; Pittsfield, 2; Spencer, 1; Springfield, 6; Taunton, 1; Waltham, 2; Westborough, 2; Worcester, 5; In General, 1.

*May.* Athol, 1; Boston, 14; Brockton, 1; Cambridge, 1; Chelsea, 1; Chicopee, 1; Everett, 1; Fitchburg, 1; Great Barrington, 1; Greenfield, 1; Haverhill, 2; Holyoke, 1; Lowell, 2; Malden, 1; Orange, 1; Quincy, 1; Salem, 1; Spencer, 1; Springfield, 1; Watertown, 1; Williamstown, 1; Winchester, 1; Worcester, 4.

*June.* Athol, 1; Beverly, 1; Boston, 8; Brockton, 2; Brookline, 2; Chelsea, 1; Chicopee, 1; Fall River, 1; Fitchburg, 1; Haverhill, 1; Holyoke, 3; Malden, 1; Newton, 1; Northampton, 1; Northbridge, 1; Palmer, 1; Peabody, 1; Pittsfield, 1; Springfield, 4; Waltham, 1; Watertown, 1; Westfield, 1; Worcester, 4.

*July.* Abington, 1; Adams, 1; Amesbury, 1; Athol, 1; Boston, 4; Braintree, 1; Brockton, 4; Cambridge, 1; Chelsea, 1; Chicopee, 1; Dalton, 1; Easthampton, 1; Fall River, 2; Haverhill, 2; Holyoke, 1; Huntington, 1; Lawrence, 2; Lee, 2; Leominster, 1; Middleborough, 2; Montague, 1; Northampton, 2; North Brookfield, 1; Orange, 3; Peabody, 1; Quincy, 1; Rockland, 1; Salem, 2; Somerville, 1; Southbridge, 1; Springfield, 5; Taunton, 1; Waltham, 1; Westfield, 1; West Springfield, 1; Whitman, 1; Worcester, 4; In General, 3.

*August.* Boston, 1; Brockton, 2; Chicopee, 1; Clinton, 1; Fitchburg, 1; Greenfield, 1; Holyoke, 2; Leominster, 1; Lowell, 1; Middleborough, 1; Quincy, 2; Revere, 1; Russell, 1.

*September.* Abington, 1; Boston, 3; Braintree, 1; Brockton, 1; Everett, 1; Lawrence, 1; Middleborough, 1; Newton, 1; Rockland, 2; Spencer, 1; Whitman, 2.

The following table gives the number of movements relating to hours of labor for the period covered by cities and towns, alphabetically arranged :

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Number of Movements	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Number of Movements
Abington, . . . . .	3	Montague, . . . . .	1
Adams, . . . . .	2	NEWTON, . . . . .	2
Amesbury, . . . . .	1	NORTH ADAMS, . . . . .	4
Amherst, . . . . .	1	NORTHAMPTON, . . . . .	3
Athol, . . . . .	3	North Attleborough, . . . . .	2
BEVERLY, . . . . .	2	Northbridge, . . . . .	1
BOSTON, . . . . .	37	North Brookfield, . . . . .	2
Braintree, . . . . .	2	Orange, . . . . .	5
BROCKTON, . . . . .	10	Oxford, . . . . .	1
Brookline, . . . . .	2	Palmer, . . . . .	2
CAMBRIDGE, . . . . .	3	Peabody, . . . . .	2
CHELSEA, . . . . .	3	PITTSFIELD, . . . . .	5
Chelmsford, . . . . .	1	Plymouth, . . . . .	1
CHICOPEE, . . . . .	4	QUINCY, . . . . .	4
Clinton, . . . . .	2	Revere, . . . . .	1
Dalton, . . . . .	2	Rockland, . . . . .	3
Easthampton, . . . . .	1	Russell, . . . . .	1
Erving, . . . . .	1	SALEM, . . . . .	4
EVERETT, . . . . .	2	SOMERVILLE, . . . . .	1
FALL RIVER, . . . . .	4	Southbridge, . . . . .	2
FITCHBURG, . . . . .	4	Spencer, . . . . .	4
Framingham, . . . . .	1	SPRINGFIELD, . . . . .	17
Great Barrington, . . . . .	1	TAUNTON, . . . . .	4
Greenfield, . . . . .	4	WALTHAM, . . . . .	5
HAVERHILL, . . . . .	6	Ware, . . . . .	1
HOLYOKE, . . . . .	14	Warren, . . . . .	1
Huntington, . . . . .	1	Watertown, . . . . .	2
LAWRENCE, . . . . .	3	Westborough, . . . . .	2
Lee, . . . . .	2	Westfield, . . . . .	3
Leominster, . . . . .	2	West Springfield, . . . . .	1
LOWELL, . . . . .	10	Whitman, . . . . .	3
LYNN, . . . . .	3	Williamstown, . . . . .	2
MALDEN, . . . . .	4	Winchester, . . . . .	1
MARLBOROUGH, . . . . .	3	WORCESTER, . . . . .	23
Middleborough, . . . . .	4	In General, . . . . .	4
Milford, . . . . .	2		
Millbury, . . . . .	3	TOTAL, . . . . .	273

The number of cities and towns, considered separately, in which action was taken relative to hours of labor is given by months in the following tabular statement :

MONTHS.	Number of Cities in which Action took place	Number of Towns in which Action took place	Total
January, . . . . .	9	5	14
February, . . . . .	9	4	13
March, . . . . .	10	11	21
April, . . . . .	13	10	23
May, . . . . .	15	8	23
June, . . . . .	16	7	23
July, . . . . .	17	20	37
August, . . . . .	7	6	13
September, . . . . .	5	6	11

The cities and towns wherein action took place are classified by counties, as follows: Berkshire, 7; Bristol, 3; Essex, 7; Franklin, 4; Hampden, 7; Hampshire, 5; Middlesex, 12; Norfolk, 3; Plymouth, 6; Suffolk, 3; Worcester, 14.





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# TRADES UNIONS.

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# TRADES UNIONS.

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[Information pertaining to trades unions which are not restricted to any one city or town may be found under the heading "In General" following the city and town presentation.]

Wherever there is mention of trades unions being involved in strikes, extended accounts of differences may be found under the section Strikes and Lockouts.

In this presentation, the following abbreviations have been used: C. L. U., Central Labor Union; A. F. of L., American Federation of Labor; L. P. U., Lasters Protective Union; B. T. C., Building Trades Council; B. & S. W. U., Boot and Shoe Workers Union.]

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**Adams.** In February, Carpenters Union declared 2 local employers unfair which action was not sustained by the C. L. U. of North Adams. — Barbers Union declared a local shop unfair, claiming cutting under union prices and non-adherence to hours of labor. — Members of local unions attempted to have 9 hours constitute a day's work for town employes instead of 10 hours.

**March.** Central Labor Union representing subordinate unions was formed; in April, voted to request C. L. U. of North Adams to join in a field day at Adams on Labor Day; also voted to become affiliated with A. F. of L. In May, voted to ask local bakers to have union stamp on their bread. In July, grievance committee was appointed to appear before C. L. U. of North Adams in regard to local employment of non-union carpenters and contractors to build houses. Effort will be made to have men of other trades refuse to work on such jobs, but as yet local plumbers and masons are affiliated with the C. L. U. of North Adams.

**September.** As a result of trouble between the local musicians and the Musicians Union of North Adams and in response to application of local C. L. U. the State Federation of Labor issued instructions to local musicians to form a union here, under auspices of local C. L. U.

**Attleborough.** In April, carpenters considered advisability of organizing a union which it was suggested should join with the union of North Attleborough carpenters. —

**September.** Movement was in progress for organization of a union of bricklayers and masons. Object in forming union was to make men eligible for work in other places where only union labor was employed.

**BEVERLY.** In April, Murray, Cone, & Co., shoe manufacturers, gave up union stamp which was granted them some time before.

**BOSTON.** In January, Barbers Union 182 held mass meeting of members of the trade in the interest of early-closing movement; it was reported that within a month the number of employers closing shops at 8 o'clock except Wednesday and Saturday evenings had been increased to 350; committees were appointed to conduct a systematic agitation throughout the city. — Allied Printing Trades Council referred to its attorney complaints of alleged use by certain employing printers of a bogus label of the organization. Secretary was directed to correspond with members of Legislature and urge their support of a bill providing for initiative and referendum system of voting, also with the senators from this State asking them to support the 8-hour and prison labor bills now before United States Senate. Committee was appointed to take charge of organizing women employed in the binderies of Boston and vicinity. — Woodworkers Union 24 censured School Board for awarding contract for school furniture to non-resident firm whose bid was only \$6 below that of Boston firm. — State convention of retail grocery and provision clerks,

attended by 60 delegates from 45 cities and towns, formed a league pledged to work for establishment of shorter working-day and higher wages.

*February.* State organization of postal clerks was organized, and constitution of the National body was adopted.

*March.* At meeting of general executive board of B. & S. W. U. it was reported that during past year 56 new local unions were organized increasing the membership 800 per cent; \$14,201 was added to sick fund and \$17,188 to strike fund, making total of \$31,389 to benefit fund. Nearly \$20,000 has been spent in advertising union stamp, resulting in issuing the stamp to 85 new firms and corporations. — In the Suffolk Superior Court injunction was issued restraining James Kilroy, *et al.*, members of Local Union No. 8 of International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, from ordering a strike of firemen and engineers employed by The Massachusetts Breweries Company or in any way interfering with their employes. This action was taken by the company to prevent a strike threatened because of laying off of certain men. Company claimed that a strike would be violation of a contract made in 1896 between former proprietors of the breweries and Local Unions 14 and 29 of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States, this agreement being for 3 years, or an indefinite length of time and terminated only on 3 months' notice; company also claimed strike would work great injury to its business and imperil its property. Defendants contended that their organization did not come into existence until 1896, after this agreement was made, and that they were not parties to it; they also claimed that the company was not a party to the contract having been organized under Virginia laws after agreement was made. — Lumber teamsters and drivers submitted to dealers a demand for 9-hour day with 8 hours on Saturday and also that none but union handlers and drivers should be employed. Within a few days 35 dealers posted notices stating that 10 hours would constitute a day's work on 5 days of week with Saturday half-holiday until further notice. Lumber Teamsters and Handlers Union concluded to accept the half-holiday provided the dealers would sign an agreement to recognize the union, and voted to strike unless this point was conceded. In May, the union decided to accept the Saturday half-holiday and to defer action upon other terms specified by union. — Freight handlers employed upon the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. met for purpose of perfecting organization of Freight Handlers Union.

*April.* Executive council of Mule Spinners National Union considered efforts to secure passage of a law to prevent the working of women and minors in factories more than 10 hours per day in order to make up for stoppages of machinery, and passed resolutions protesting against this practice. The report of the delegates to the convention of textile workers unions, held recently in Washington,\* were adopted with all recommendations, the most important being that the spinners retain their affiliation with the A. F. of L. until the American Federation of Textile Workers should be affiliated as one organization with the A. F. of L. after which they should leave the main body and again join through the new federation; matter was ordered to a referendum vote of the local branches. — Freight teamsters and their helpers held meeting with object of making an effort to secure more wages. — Organized machinists of Boston and vicinity held first of a series of agitation meetings in anticipation of making an official demand for a 9-hour day on and after May 20. The A. F. of L. gave its influence to the movement, sending prominent officers to conduct mass meetings in various centres. Efforts were made to bring non-union men into the union that their affiliation might be effective in inducing employers to grant the desired change in hours. A committee was appointed to arrange for a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall. It was reported that many firms would adopt the 9-hour day willingly. — Machinist Lodge 264 heard report that nearly all the master machinists of Boston and vicinity were in favor of the shorter day if it were demanded by a large majority of the workmen; report was also made that 88 per cent of the non-union men were in favor of demanding the 9-hour day. — Master and journeymen horseshoers met and appointed committees to arrange for use of union label. — Iron Workers Union organized iron workers of Morse & Whyte. — President of the A. F. of L. and president of the International Machinists Association addressed mass meeting of machinists in Faneuil Hall with purpose of agitating for shorter hours of labor and 9-hour day. — Woodworkers Union 24 voted not to work Saturday afternoons beginning May 4; no wage reduction to be accepted and a demand for re-arrangement of wages to be made. At recent convention at Chicago, of Amalgamated Woodworkers Union, it was voted to assist the movement here. Committees were appointed to order and carry on a strike if such should be deemed necessary.

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\* See under Trades Unions, Labor Chronology for 1900, page 65.

*May.* Linemen of Boston and vicinity voted to strike May 3 unless demand made was granted before that time. Original demand was for \$3 for 8-hour day in place of \$2.50 for 10 hours, but compromise demand of \$3 for 9-hour day was made. The Board of Arbitration brought about a number of conferences between the men and representatives of their employers without result. — Tobacco Workers Union No. 73 composed of women employed in a local tobacco factory was organized. — Conference was held between representatives of Lodge 264, International Association of Machinists, and a number of employers; reports were had from various concerns which had adopted the new schedule. — Committees representing the American Federation of Textile Operatives and the International Textile Workers Union held a conference, object of which was to amalgamate the 2 bodies. The former was mainly a Northern body while the other was mostly Southern, and the principal object of an amalgamation was to put Southern operatives on equal plane as regards hours and wages with those in the North. Conference resulted from refusal of A. F. of L. to grant charter to the American Federation of Textile Operatives; having already chartered the International Textile Workers Union, it was deemed that 2 organizations of the same craft should not be chartered. Later, after discussing the situation, a unanimous vote to form one general organization was passed. Representatives of the Mule Spinners Association and of the Loom Fixers Union stated that they would do everything possible to have their organizations join the new association. It was thought that the several unions in the industry had an aggregate membership of 75,000 which it was hoped to increase to 300,000. Following is the resolution adopted which was unanimously agreed to:

"Whereas, the interests of the textile workers of America can best be promoted by general organization, therefore,

*Resolved,* That we amalgamate under the name of the United Textile Workers of America; that when consolidation is completed the charter now held by the International Union of Textile Workers shall be surrendered to the A. F. of L., and application made for a new charter under the above name; that this organization shall embrace all local unions in the textile trade outside of the Mule Spinners Association, which may be attached as a new union; that in order to complete amalgamation a conference will be held at a place to be mutually agreed upon, not later than Aug. 31, 1901, between the presidents, secretaries and treasurers of the two organizations, with James Duncan, or some other officer of the A. F. of L., to act as chairman; that this conference shall have power to arrange a basis of representation for a convention to be held not later than Nov. 19, 1901, for the purpose of completing the formation of the new organization; that the above committee shall also provide for representation of textile unions who are not now affiliated with either organization; that two days previous to date of convention the above committee shall meet in the city or town where it is decided to hold the convention, when the officers of both unions shall turn over to the representative of the A. F. of L., who at the time shall be acting as chairman, all moneys, bank books, and records of membership, the same to be held by him until the convention elects general officers, when he shall turn the property in his possession over to those authorized to receive it; that during the interim between this and the completion of amalgamation both organizations shall assist each other morally and socially in all labor disputes."

— Lodge 264 of machinists adopted order issued by executive committee of local union to stop work May 18 in all shops where 9-hour day without reduction of wages had not been granted. Many machinists joined the union, and report that a large number of employing machinists had signed the 9-hour agreement was received. — Newsboys Protective Union 9077, A. F. of L., was instituted with 53 members. — Freight Handlers Union 6527, Freight Clerks Union 7317, Team Drivers Union 25, and executive council of the State Branch A. F. of L. endorsed strike of freight haulers of Springfield and appointed committees to confer with managements of N. Y., N. H., & H., the B. & M., and the B. & A. roads to endeavor to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the strike. — Two new local unions of machinists' helpers and others were organized; one was composed of men employed by the Geo. F. Blake Manufacturing Co. and other shops in Cambridge; the other, mostly of employes of Hancock Inspirator Co., Walworth Manufacturing Co., Star Brass Co., and the Ashton Valve Co. — Barbers Union 182 voted to continue agitation for early closing of all barber shops. — Charter of Waiters Union, Local 34, was revoked by vote of International Union of Hotel and Restaurant Waiters and Bartenders Union at convention in St. Louis. Charter was issued from the International union and the A. F. of L. to the Geneva Waiters Association of this city. Union appointed committee to ask proprietors of second-class hotels to employ none but members of this union. The union has classified its members, comprising members employed in first-class hotels and clubs, and waiters in second-class places. An organization of cooks was

started. — Cigar Factory Strippers Union endorsed formation of a women's label league; this league is composed of relatives and friends of union men, and object is to discourage sale of non-union goods. — Composition and papier maché workers of Boston and vicinity organized for purpose of obtaining Saturday half-holiday beginning June 1, and also employment of none but union men. — Bakers Union considered proposition to organize women employed in bakeshops. — Union of cable splicers was organized in interest of striking linemen; union to be a part of general Electrical Workers Union. — Icemen's Union voted to make demand through C. L. U. that labor men shall take ice only from drivers wearing button of Icemen's Union. — Elevator constructors endorsed strike of machinists and voted to give moral and financial assistance if requested. — Laundry Workers Union, to be known as Local 240 of the International Union, was organized under auspices of State Branch, A. F. of L. — Team Drivers Union 26 of East Boston, also local Teamsters and Helpers Union, adopted resolutions condemning the subway bill of the Boston Elevated Railway. — Local Union 9511, A. F. of L., discussed 58-hour law regarding employment of women and minors in mercantile and manufacturing establishments, especially with relation to its application to restaurants, lunch counters, and bakeries; discussed alleged threats of employers to reduce wages if law be enforced and voted to submit refusals to comply with the law to the Governor. — Freight Handlers Union 6527, A. F. of L., adopted resolutions in favor of forming a trade council composed of handlers, clerks, truckers, and teamsters' unions; purposes of council were to consider all matters connected with handling of freight, to unite all branches of the craft, and to consider all matters in connection with any branches. Adopted resolutions of protest against proposed 40 years' lease of new subway, and advocated submission of question to voters at next city election. — Carpenters' district council decided that the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners employed in Boston and vicinity, would work no more than 8 hours per day after July 1; voted to extend all assistance necessary to members who would have to strike to enforce the demand. — Brewery Workers Union No. 29 considered communication from Coopers Union No. 89 for demand for 8-hour day for members employed in Boston breweries and decided to await further action of the coopers. — Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Workers Union passed resolution protesting against building of Washington Street subway by the Boston Elevated Railway and favored city ownership and construction by union labor. — Committees from Bricklayers Unions 3 and 27 discussed failure of certain master masons of Boston and vicinity to pay the men 47 cents an hour, the amount recently decided upon.\* It was alleged that these employers were outside the association and conference was for purpose of making some plan of settlement. — Coal Teamsters and Helpers Union 21 again urged that the public refuse to accept coal from any but a union driver, or after 5 P.M.; endorsed strike of machinists and linemen, and denounced 50 years' lease of proposed new subway to Boston Elevated Railway. — Bakers Union 53 endorsed strike of Hebrew bakers for 12-hour day. — Local 11, National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employés protested against land tenure and patent laws of this country, and delegates were instructed to bring matters before annual convention in Toledo in July. — Delegates from 17 cities and towns, members of Grocery, Provision, and Fish Clerks Association discussed movement for shorter working hours with reference particularly to closing stores in large cities Wednesday afternoons. — Carpenters Union 33 voted that after July 1 any member of the craft working more than 8 hours per day should be considered unworthy of membership and be expelled; voted to affiliate with State branch, A. F. of L. — Firemen's Protective Union condemned 40 years' lease of proposed new subway to the Boston Elevated Railway, and favored referendum on question, endorsed strikes of machinists and linemen. — Representatives of Hardwood Finishers Union 104 and Woodworkers Union 24 made preparations to celebrate inauguration of Saturday half-holiday; formation of a woodworkers' council was undertaken. — Conference was held between committees from the Ladies Tailors Exchange, employers, and the Independent Ladies Tailors and Dressmakers Union, representing 325 men, for purpose of making an agreement for harmonious work without strikes or lockouts; employers proposed that men agree to work for no employer outside the association which proposition was taken under advisement and certain demands considered, to be submitted to employers. — Union of dynamo motor repair men, to be known as No. 185 and to be affiliated with National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was organized under auspices of strike committee of linemen's union with 72 charter members. — Representatives of Independent Tailors and Dressmakers Union, Skirt and Cloak Makers Union, Bakers Union 45, grocery and provision clerks and other trades organized a local branch of the Jewish Federation of Labor. — Union 9111, A. F.

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\* See under Wages, May, 1901.

of L., opposed lease of proposed new subway to Boston Elevated Railway, adopted resolution calling upon members of General Court to vote against it, and favored submitting question to voters. — Attention of secretary of Painters Union 11 was brought to matter of employment of harbor police in painting police boat "Guardian"; objection was made by union labor and claim made that unemployed mechanics should have preference. — An organization of drug clerks composed of 38 members was formed; application made for a charter from National Retail Clerks Association. — Housesmiths Union No. 1 voted to fine any member \$100 who should accept work at the G. W. & F. Smith Iron Co. — About 200 railroad machinists joined the union and it was decided to ask the convention of the International Machinists Association for authority to strike at the railroad shop at Norwood; report was received of the abrogation of the agreement between the Metal Trades Association, employers, and the Machinists Association, by the employers, thus leaving all free to settle without restraint. — Electrical Workers Union No. 103 endorsed strike of linemen and pledged moral and financial support. — Lathers Union endorsed strike of machinists and linemen. — Ladies Garment Makers Union voted to make application for membership in the Jewish Federation of Labor. — Committees of Boston Brewery Board of Trade and Coopers Union No. 19 reached agreement whereby the 8-hour day for members of union employed in breweries of Boston will go into effect June 8, a strike thus being averted; about 100 benefited. — Local union of sign writers and painters of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America was organized with 65 members. — Stonemasons Union 9 voted to organize local union in Everett in order that this union might supply union masons for Revere, Chelsea, and Melrose without calling on the Boston masons in the busy season. — Allied metal mechanics perfected organization which will be known as No. 98 of International body.

*June.* Lathers Protective Union voted to demand a half-holiday without reduction in wages on Saturday, July 6; about 300 involved; wages received, \$3 for 8-hour day. Report was made that more than 90 per cent of the lathers were members of the union; it was decided to hold meetings before time for shorter day will take effect and delegates to B. T. C. were instructed to secure moral support of council's unions. — Pattern Makers Union objected to position taken by C. L. U. which disapproved of members of trades unions joining the militia, and instructed its delegates to request C. L. U. to reverse its position. — Blacksmiths employed in this city formed a union to be affiliated with A. F. of L. — Blacksmiths Helpers organized and applied to A. F. of L. for a charter. — Core Makers Union voted \$50 to striking machinists of the Geo. F. Blake Manufacturing Co. — Firemen's Protective Union 8 appointed committee to draw attention of district police to alleged violation of weekly payment law in one of the Roxbury breweries. — At joint conference of representatives of Journeymen Horseshoers Union 5 and Master Horseshoers Association for adoption of union stamp upon product of journeymen union horseshoers, several propositions of workmen were considered and master horseshoers agreed to report back to their organization recommending adoption of requirements specified by workmen. — Dissensions among members of Paving Department Workers Union developed into formation by those who withdrew from the union of a permanent organization to be chartered by the K. of L., from which body they once withdrew. — Joint committee of 6 from each of the 2 organizations of local waiters conferred for purpose of combining the 2 unions. — Local branch of Lithographers Union voted for 8-hour day and uniform schedule of wages throughout the country; delegates to convention to be held in New York City in July were instructed to urge declaration for 8 hours and uniform wage rate to take place at once; there were 23 local unions with combined membership of 2,500. — Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers Union decided to ask a local firm to grant 8-hour day to 32 chandelier makers in its employ. — Carpet Upholsterers Union 7070 decided to form International Union with unions of its trade in Baltimore, San Francisco, Brooklyn, Pittsburg, and other cities. — Newsboys Protective Union 9077, A. F. of L., decided to apply for membership in C. L. U.; one of first demands to be made was that age at which newsboys are permitted to sell papers be raised to 14 years. — Team Drivers Union 191 voted that the 30 members of the organization engaged in carting coal for a certain firm should demand \$11 per week. — Blacksmiths to the number of 100 completed formation of permanent union. — Bartenders Union 77 discussed number of hours of labor required by proprietors and the advisability of reducing same, and adopted resolutions calling for a 63-hour week. Committee of 10 was appointed to act with executive officers of union in endeavoring to bring about desired change without a strike. — Carpenters District Council heard report of the encouraging progress of the 8-hour movement, more than two-thirds of the carpenters employed in Boston proper, East Boston, Waltham, Brookline, Revere, and Winthrop, more than one-half in South Boston, Somerville, and Melrose, and a large majority in Roxbury and Dorchester were



granted 8 hours. The 8-hour day was also secured in Cambridge, Brockton, Avon, Malden, Holyoke, Worcester, Everett, Chelsea, Newton, and Lowell. Resolutions were adopted calling upon all union carpenters to refuse to work more than 8 hours in any one day after July 1. Announcement was made of the organization of 16 new unions since May 1 and a consequent increase in membership of 800; also an increase of 30 per cent in membership since April 1. — Freight Handlers Union 5627, A. F. of L., employees in freight department of N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R., went on record as being opposed to Sunday and overtime work; this action was not a refusal to work overtime. Complaint was made of unnecessary work on Sundays and after usual working hours, and remedies suggested were employment of more men or a different arrangement of the work. — Local 33, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America endorsed demand of Carpenters District Council for 8-hour day. — Sheet Metal Workers Union took action that all men not granted the 8-hour day on Sept. 1 should be ordered out; announcement was made of granting of request for 8-hour day by 31 firms. — Machine Stone Workers Union decided to demand 9-hour day July 15 in place of present 10-hour schedule; demand included retention of wages on present scale and abolition of overtime. — Stonemasons Union No. 9 decided to notify the mason builders that increase of wages must be granted next year; present rate of 47 cents per hour in consideration of loss of time due to bad weather is not considered sufficient. A code of rules and a schedule of hours and wages recently adopted by a joint committee of the Master Builders Association and the union were ratified, in spite of rate of pay being unsatisfactory, and notice of demand for more pay next year was therefore given. — Lathers Union advocated Saturday half-holiday and discussed proposed demand on employers for same in July; announcement was made of willingness of 10 contractors to grant request. A certain firm was placed on unfair list because of refusal to comply with union conditions. — Permanent union of blacksmiths' helpers was organized. — Teamsters and Handlers Union discussed plans for securing a reduction in hours of labor.

*July.* When the movement for 9-hour day for machinists was begun, Lodge 264, International Association of Machinists had but 100 members in good standing but number has been increased to 2,500. — Local 72 of Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers International Union by vote of 49 to 9 agreed to demand 45 cents per hour for first-class men and 40 cents per hour for second-class, with a half-holiday on Saturday; report was made that 7 firms had agreed to terms and no strike was deemed probable. — Owing to a disagreement between the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the local members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, only about 200, mostly members of first-named body, attended meeting called for all carpenters, purpose of which was the desire of first-named union to turn present strike of carpenters into a demand for an advance of wages as well as for 8-hour day. Resolutions were adopted pledging carpenters to demand not only 8 hours but minimum wage scale of \$2.70 per day. The resolution was not voted upon by the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and it was announced that it would be ignored by them, and original 8-hour demand adhered to. — Team Drivers Union, upon report of refusal by a local firm to grant teamsters an advance in wages from \$10 to \$11 per week, voted to order a strike unless requested advance was granted. — Bartenders Union paid death benefits amounting to \$300 and \$119 toward machinists' strike, \$50 of it being to local body and remainder to the National organization through the A. F. of L. — Preliminary organization of a union composed of 40 car inspectors was effected, to be attached to Brotherhood of Railroad Inspectors. — Representatives of the National Carders Union from New Bedford, Fall River, Lowell, and other textile centres voted to dissolve the union, and discussed proposal to unite all textile operatives under charters to be issued by Textile Workers Union of America, the proposed union of the International Union of Textile Workers and the American Federation of Textile Operatives. Strike in Danville, Va., was endorsed and union men were urged to support the strikers morally and financially. — Boiler Makers Local No. 9 endorsed strike of Local 240 of Lawrence. — Special committee of Bartenders Union 77 received many favorable replies from liquor dealers in response to demand for shorter hours; some employers asked that a committee of the union meet the dealers to explain the proposal more fully. — Building laborers voted to adopt new schedule for hours of labor, working hours, night gangs, overtime, holiday time, wages, pay day, waiting time, and other points, to be in force 12 months. — Meat Handlers Union voted that on and after Aug. 1 members would refuse to work with any man not a member of the Boston Beef Handlers Union; notice was sent to that effect to employers. — Label committee of Cigar Makers Union No. 97 voted \$50 to Machinists Union. — As a result of the carpenters strike 95 per cent of the non-union carpenters became union men.

*August.* Delegates from principal industrial centres met and considered working conditions of metal mechanics employed in shops in this city and vicinity where 9-hour

day prevailed, and discussed inauguration of a movement for shorter working-day in the metal trades; decision was reached to organize a district council to promote unity of action. — Bartenders Union 77 received report that 17 liquor dealers had declined to grant 68-hour week; it was decided to make report to C. L. U. to prevent men from working in these places. — Firemen's Union 3 endorsed strike of steel workers and pledged moral and financial support. — Complaint was made to Geneva Association of Waiters that 58-hour law for women and minors in mercantile establishments was disregarded in certain restaurants. — Union of coal hoisting engineers of Boston and vicinity was organized with 55 members, about 75 per cent of number employed in city; later, charter was granted, union being called Local 74 and attached to A. F. of L. through International Union of Steam Engineers. — Local 391, Sign Painters Union, affiliated with the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, was organized. — Theatrical Mechanics Union received report that hereafter the Park theatre will employ only union mechanics. — Buffers and Teamsters Unions gave \$25 each, Sanitary Workers 6064 gave \$20, and Building Laborers Union 15 gave \$30 for benefit of the steel strikers. — Meat handlers, members of Meat Handlers Protective Union A. F. of L., and employed by Armour & Co. in loading meat on ocean steamers, voted to strike Sept. 3 unless grievances were remedied; members alleged discrimination by bosses and attempt to break up union and employ non-union men. Strike order affected only about 20 men, but in case other packing firms opposed the union strike committee was given power to order out employees of other firms, 175 in all. — Temporary organization of waitresses employed in local hotels and restaurants and known as Geneva Waitresses Association was effected; object of union was to enforce 58-hour law recently passed by the Legislature.

*September.* Labor Day was celebrated with 2 parades, the first being that of the Knights of Labor, reviewed by the Governor and the Mayor, and the second composed of unions attached to the B. T. C. and C. L. U.; both parades were well represented by trades and had a large number in line. — Building Laborers Union 15 voted to request of local builders advance in wages from 25 to 30 cents per hour May 1, 1902. Complaint was made of employment of alien labor on excavations at State House, and it was alleged that citizens could not obtain employment there at over 15 cents per hour. — About 500 expressmen held meeting and discussed alleged grievances; it was claimed that men working for the New York and Boston Despatch Express Co. and the Earle & Frew Express Co. had lost their places because of membership in union which was being formed. It was alleged that men were worked 11 to 15 hours per day, were being illegally employed on Sunday, and in many instances were being paid by the month instead of the week. Committee was appointed to call attention of officials of the companies to alleged violations of statutes. Later, after a conference between representatives of the men and management of the New York and Boston Despatch Express Company the company declined to reinstate discharged union men or to recognize the Teamsters and Helpers Union. Local Union 207, after hearing this report, decided to stand by locked-out members of union. A committee of 9 was appointed to conduct the strike; 200 men left work. Conference was held between members of State Board of Arbitration, a committee of the strikers, and officials of the 2 companies, and re-instatement of men was demanded, but, this being refused, conference broke up. Later, a meeting of strikers was held and moral and financial help of other labor bodies was pledged to strikers, and representatives of kindred crafts notified strikers that unless a settlement was reached strike would be general. Union 25 of Team Drivers and Assistants held meeting and decided to leave matter of a general strike in hands of officers of the body with authority to call out every member. A meeting of the Transportation Trades Council composed of representatives of all unions affiliated and a representative from the K. of L. longshoremen considered the strike and voted to make another effort to settle the trouble, and in case of failure were given authority to order out every member connected with the transportation business. Committee of 10 was appointed to visit the managements of the railroads running into Boston, the president of the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Fruit Exchange and the express companies. In case of failure of these men to induce the express companies to re-instate the men, a strike was voted to take place within 48 hours. Through exertions of State Board of Arbitration, president of Chamber of Commerce, the Mayor, and president of Produce Exchange, and by desire of representatives of Transportation Trades Council and manager of New York and Boston company understanding was reached whereby settlement of strike was ordered Oct. 1. Expressmen established right of every man to join a trades union, and also that membership in a trades union should not be cause for discharge, and agreement was reached re-instating discharged men with exception of 3 upon whose cases State Board was to give a hearing. Team Drivers Union 807 held special meeting and ratified agreement of settlement. — At convention of International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers it was voted

to withdraw from the A. F. of L., this action being due to internal disagreement. The chief officers and other delegates immediately left the convention. Convention denounced ship subsidy bill. It was thought that if a number of local unions were to repudiate the withdrawal from the A. F. of L. another convention of unions wishing to continue in the A. F. of L. would be called.

**CENTRAL LABOR UNION.** In January, Central Labor Union considered the 8-hour work day and prison labor bills now pending before the United States Senate and voted to urge the senators from this State to do all in their power to secure passage of these bills; the president of the C. L. U., who was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, was requested to have a bill introduced requiring contractors on public works to pay union rate of wages and maintain union working time of various crafts employed. — Resolutions remonstrating against any change in the Australian ballot law were adopted. — Voted to favor a law making it an offence for any employer to require or permit his employés to work more than 6 consecutive days in any one week. — Protest was made against alleged advertising of union-made clothing by a number of clothing dealers who had no such goods for sale. — Resolutions favoring removal of tax on tea and objecting to removal of tax on bank checks were adopted. — Decided to request Legislature to establish a free State employment bureau. — Resolutions were adopted favoring establishment of a municipal ice plant.

**February.** It was voted to declare boycott off on local clothing dealers; this boycott was brought about some years ago through efforts of Garment Workers Union upon dealers who did not have union-made clothing for sale, since which time many of the dealers have acceded to union conditions; delegates from Garment Workers Union urged that members of allied unions be advised to purchase only union-made clothing. — Resolutions instructing delegates to urge their representatives and senators to work for labor measures were passed, and movement was planned for like resolutions to be adopted in every C. L. U. body in the State; a resolution introduced by Brewery Workers Union was passed calling for the revenue stamp to be retained upon one-quarter and one-eighth barrels of beer; resolutions were adopted protesting against building of a subway under Washington Street unless it be under municipal control and conducted in the interest of the people. — Endorsed amendments to engineers' and firemen's license law proposed by Engineers Union 16, the Hoisting and Portable Engineers, and the Firemen's Unions. — According to desire of barbers unions of Boston, Chelsea, and other cities, it was decided to oppose passage by Legislature of any measure permitting hotel barber shops to open Sundays. — Adopted resolutions asking city authorities to refuse location to Massachusetts Telephone Co. until a public hearing be given on permit applied for by corporation; resolutions were adopted congratulating Typographical Union 13 upon success attained in establishing same pay for men and women. — Endorsed proposed establishment of a board of trustees for the Franklin Fund by the Legislature; endorsed effort of printers to have label of allied printing trades put on all text books in public schools.

**March.** Resolutions were adopted urging present trustees of Franklin Fund to proceed at once toward establishment of the Franklin Institute; passed resolution favoring statue of Wendell Phillips in vacant niche at State House; favored investigation of Boston schoolhouses by Legislature; adopted resolutions in favor of primary elections. — Petition of C. L. U., the State branch, A. F. of L., and others for amendment to the constitution providing that it should be the duty of the General Court on petition of 75,000 voters to submit at a special or the next State election any proposed amendment to the constitution to the voters of the Commonwealth, with provision that same should go into effect and be a part of the constitution if approved by a majority of the voters, was reported for reference to the next General Court by committee on constitutional amendments. — Resolutions were adopted for proper protection by fire escapes on buildings of the city. — Voted that men affiliated with labor unions of Boston and vicinity should have carpets laid by none but union men. — Endorsed bill before Legislature for abolition of overtime in textile factories, and instructed legislative committee of union to make every effort to have bill passed.

**April.** At special meeting, executive committee was instructed to appear at hearing and remonstrate against establishment of a speedway at Franklin field. — Endorsed label of custom tailors and received report that one of the principal merchant tailors made only union-labelled clothing; voted to give all possible aid to 9-hour movement of machinists of Boston and vicinity; advocated direct legislation in interest of general public and adopted resolutions urging the B. T. C., State Branch, A. F. of L., and other organizations to make every effort to secure, at next session of Legislature, an act for an amendment to the constitution providing for direct legislation. — Members were

urged to receive coal only from union men, this action being in response to complaint of union coal handlers and teamsters alleging failure of union members to call for union card of teamsters delivering coal.

*May.* Endorsed strike of Springfield freight handlers. — Adopted resolutions endorsing machinists' strike. — Petitioned for better sanitary conditions in the public schools, and that provisions be made for escape from schoolhouses in case of fire. — Amalgamation of the C. L. U. and B. T. C. considered by joint committee.

*June.* Resolutions were adopted protesting against the proposed subway on Washington Street being built by the Boston Elevated Railway Co. and being leased by said company, with absolute control, for 40 years; also favored referendum amendment upon the new subway. — Appointed committee to confer with the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co., Cambridge, in regard to the machinists' strike there. — Sentiment expressed that no member of a labor organization should be a member of a military organization, either the National Guard or any one officered by men in the commission of the State government. — President of the C. L. U., who was representative to the General Court, voted against the referendum amendment upon the Washington Street subway bill; the union, as a body, favored referendum and scored president's action; for this reason, president sent in his resignation to union which was not accepted, his office, before large assemblage, being declared vacant. — Label and unionizing committees endorsed applications of several unions, local and out of State, for assistance.

*July.* Endorsed demand of Bartenders Union No. 77 that 63 hours constitute maximum week's work. — Report adopted of the amalgamation of B. T. C. and C. L. U. — Adopted resolutions denouncing court appeals for injunctions against labor unions when strikes were in progress. — Endorsed strike of Amalgamated Steel Workers Association. — Lodged complaint against members of Firemen's Union and Teamsters Union that they were sympathizing with non-union coopers who had been hired to fill places of striking members of Coopers Union 58. — Endorsed boycott of Bakers Union No. 4. — Voted to invite the Governor to review Labor Day parade; approved his measure in vetoing the subway bill.

*August.* Labor Day committee voted to accept no part of the city's appropriation of \$1,000 for the celebration of Labor Day. — Adopted resolutions denouncing senators and representatives who voted against the referendum bill. — Appointed committee to raise money for aiding striking steel workers.

*September.* Received communication from Laundrymen's Union asking for co-operation to secure re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion act. — Sum of \$1,037 raised for steel strikers.

**BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.** In January, endorsed bill for \$1,500,000, appropriation for erection of new schoolhouses and repairs on those in use. — Charges made that non-citizens were being employed upon new Emergency Hospital; appointed committee to investigate. — Instructed legislative committee of organization to use its efforts to have Legislature pass bill obliging public-work contractors to observe the 8-hour law and pay union rate of wages.

*March.* Endorsed request of Lumber Teamsters and Handlers Union that on May 1 all local lumber dealers would put into operation new schedule of hours giving the 9-hour day on 5 days in the week and 8-hour day on Saturdays.

*April.* Called upon all trades to take part in Faneuil Hall meeting and advocate the shorter working-day movement. — Endorsed strike of Hood Rubber Co.'s employes, as well as request of local upholsterers, woodworkers, and lumber teamsters and handlers for a Saturday half-holiday, and request of bridge and structural iron workers for an 8-hour day.

*May.* Requested union men in organizations affiliated with counsel not to work with non-union plumbers or linemen. — Report received that men would strike at shops of 5 master plumbers who had not acceded to union's demand by abolishing the helpers. — Decision made that whenever non-union linemen were employed members of all unions connected with the council would go out on strike. — Endorsed organization of Machine Stone Cutters, affiliated with A. F. of L. — Voted to secure quarters in new labor temple, erection of same being contemplated by the co-operative society. — Voted to assist striking machinists in enforcement of their demand for uniform 9-hour day. — Protested against building contractors handling granite cut by non-union men.

*June.* Endorsed union card of lumber teamsters and voted to refuse to accept lumber from teamsters not producing union membership cards.

*July.* Endorsed demand of lathers for increase in wages and Saturday half-holiday; also demand of Machine Stone Cutters Union for a 9-hour day. — Adopted resolutions that none but citizens should be employed upon work done by the Metropolitan Water

and Sewerage Commission, and that union scale of wages and hours should be observed.

*August.* Passed resolutions condemning the fact that men in the public buildings department were contracting for lathing in the open market and were obliging their employes to work between 10 and 14 hours per day; it was alleged that the grievance had been brought to the attention of men in question. — Action of fire and police departments in having members do work such as painting and other mechanical work was condemned and attention of Mayor was called to the grievance; Mayor commended the heads of departments for keeping men busy, no matter what the nature of the work might be. — It was alleged by council that painting on the South Boston High School was not being properly done.

*September.* Endorsed demand of members of Tin and Sheet Metal Workers Union, in the employ of Walker, Pratt & Co., for an 8-hour day and \$2.75 minimum daily wage.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 13.** In December, 1900, committee of Boston Typotheta and Typographical Union No. 13 met to consider new schedule of union, demanding abolition of piece work, minimum wage of \$18 per week, etc. State Board of Arbitration offered its services. The Typotheta after due consideration acceded to some demands but made a compromise offer of \$16 minimum weekly wage. In January, this was refused by the local union and after receiving further communication from the secretary of the employers' association that present business conditions did not warrant more concessions, the matter was referred to the district organizer of the International Typographical Union. Several conferences were subsequently held and compromise offer of \$16 per week for one year, and \$16.50 minimum rate for the 2 following years, composition on piece work to be paid at the rate of 35 cents per 1,000 ems, was finally accepted by union. Upon drawing up of agreement, misunderstanding arose, the employes claiming and the employers refusing to accept statement that women who were members of union were to be placed upon an equal footing with men in the matter. Strike was threatened which would involve over 300 printing establishments, and on Feb. 10, union voted to strike; the Boston Typotheta accepted the union's interpretation, one day later, and strike was averted.

In January, union adopted resolutions to the effect that the Franklin Fund should be used for purposes intended by the donor.

*June.* Protest entered against the workings of the Allied Printing Trades Council, it being alleged that the funds were not being properly expended, besides several other grievances.

*August.* Union subscribed \$200 to aid steel strikers.

**BROCKTON.** In January, Sole Leather Cutters Union held meeting at which the matter of making heels for the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. was discussed; it was alleged that the order was let to a concern which paid low wages and put out inferior work; later, Mr. Douglas replied to the union that the purchases of heels outside was only temporary, attendant upon setting up his own heel machines. — At meeting of Solefasteners Union, it was reported that unless prices for rough rounding at the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. were adjusted, the matter would be referred to the State Board of Arbitration.

*February.* Carpenters and Joiners Union affiliated with C. L. U. — Report received from Wage Earners Hospital that all printing required by the trustees was done under union conditions and that the hospital authorities were in full sympathy with the labor movement. — Local painters, decorators, and paper hangers met and formed temporary organization. — Lasters Union held meeting at which it was urged that the dues be kept high in order to have the trades unions better able to meet the employers in times of labor differences. — New price list of the Sole Leather Workers Union to affect the sole leather workers at R. B. Grover & Co.'s factory was not accepted by the firm and the matter was referred to the State Board of Arbitration for adjustment. — Solefasteners Union agitated in favor of the 8-hour day.

*March.* Finishers Union was instructed by the State Branch of A. F. of L. to further the passage of the bill pending in the Legislature to establish shorter hours and union wages for contract labor on public works. — Local musicians formed organization, to be affiliated with the A. F. of L.; the object of the union was to regulate and establish uniform scale of prices. — Stitchers Union voted \$20 for charitable purposes. — Central Labor Union urged all local unions to make every effort to have their members refrain from doing night work when they had been working through the day; it was claimed that shoe factory operatives especially, after working all day, had taken positions at night in barber shops or on the street railway, thus depriving men, who could not procure day employment, of positions.

*April.* Edge Setters and Trimmers Union condemned members of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union who worked at other trades and took work from men belonging to other

unions. — Local plumbers formed temporary organizations, the principal object being to secure the 8-hour work day. — At meeting of C. L. U. every assistance was promised Dr. Galvin in his efforts to establish an emergency hospital at Brockton. — Journeymen Barbers Union agitated in favor of the half-holiday movement. — Carpenters Union undertook the work of organizing carpenters of surrounding towns in order that there might be a uniform rate of wages and working-day. — Vampers Union was organized with a membership of 68 including men and women vampers; this was said to have been the first union of vampers organized in this country. — Laborers Union held meeting at which it was alleged that some local coal dealers were compelling their employes to work overtime without extra pay; committee appointed to investigate and adjust difference. — At meeting of Carpenters Union it was reported that temporary organization of carpenters had been formed in North Easton. — Electrical Workers Union endorsed strike in Texas for 9-hour day.

*May.* Demand of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers Union for an 8-hour day was generally granted throughout the city. — Carpenters Union had demand for 8-hour day generally acceded to. — Treers Union sent aid to striking woodworkers of Chicago. — Laundry Workers Union permanently organized with 60 charter members. — Solefasteners Union discussed the by-law proposed by the C. L. U. to the effect that union members who purchased goods in a place declared unfair would be subject to a fine. — Laborers Union voted to request local coal, grain, and hay dealers for 8-hour day after June 20. — Laborers Union held meeting and voted that striking employes of local coal, grain, and hay dealers would not return to work until the demand for 8-hour day was granted; proposition submitted that dealers would grant 8-hour day after Jan. 1, 1902, but this was immediately rejected.

*June.* Solefasteners Union reported to the C. L. U. that the fining system had been adopted whereby members purchasing non-union goods, when union goods were obtainable, would be fined \$2 for first offence, \$5 for second offence, and \$10 for the third. — Retail Grocery Clerks Union reported to the C. L. U. that their efforts to have dealers close stores 4 nights a week and at 10 o'clock on Saturday evenings had been agreed to by the smaller dealers; 2 of the largest markets in the city had refused to grant request. — Carpenters reported that all firms except one in the city had been unionized; this firm hired about 12 carpenters. — Laundry Workers Union agitated in favor of shorter working day and voted that 10 hours should constitute a day's work. — Joint Shoe Council granted union stamp to Brockton Co-operative Boot and Shoe Co.

*July.* Lasters Union voted that 54 hours should constitute a week's work for local union lasters. — Stitchers Union endorsed proposed amendment to constitution of Boot and Shoe Workers Union which will be accepted upon adoption of majority of unions; changes included increasing sick benefit from \$3 to \$5 per week, raising initiation fee from \$1 to \$2, and reducing time allowed for arrears from 13 weeks to 8. — Building Laborers, Plumbers, Painters, Paper Hangers, and Decorators Unions met with Carpenters Union in joint meeting for the purpose of discussing employment of non-union labor and establishment of council for the building trades. — Central Labor Union entered a protest to the city against permanent members of the fire department being employed as painters, carpenters, etc., it being alleged that such action was detrimental to the best interests of such trades. — Local last makers formed temporary organization to be affiliated with A. F. of L.

*August.* Joint Shoe Council granted union stamp to T. D. Barry & Co., Joyce & Fletcher, and 2 smaller concerns, these factories to become unionized at once.

*September.* Stitchers Union announced that, with very few exceptions, stitchers under 16 years of age were discharged from local shoe factories; no opposition from the manufacturers was encountered.

**BROOKFIELD.** In March, shoe factory of C. H. Moulton & Co. became unionized throughout; firm adopted union stamp and employes voted to join union.

**BROOKLINE.** In June, Carpenters Union held meeting at which agitation took place in favor of 8-hour day and it was voted to submit the 8-hour schedule to local carpenters on July 1.

**CAMBRIDGE.** In May, local machinists helpers formed temporary organization. *June.* Subsequent upon the trouble between the city and teamsters for increase of prices, teamsters organized and appointed officers.

**CHELSEA.** In May, local retail clerks met and formed temporary organization with 42 members. *July.* Boot and shoe workers formed permanent organization.

**CHICOPEE.** Local machinists, to the number of 40, formed temporary organization, to help them in securing the 9-hour day.

**EVERETT.** In August, carpenters organized as Local Union No. 790 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

**FALL RIVER.** In January, Central Labor Union received report that some of the retail stores had started Thursday evening closing, in response to union's request for shorter hours for retail clerks; members were asked to patronize only stores that complied with request. — Weavers' executive committee held meeting at which complaints were heard relating to some local mills being insufficiently lighted. — Loom Fixers Union voted \$50 for the striking loom fixers of New Bedford. — Annual report of Spinners Union showed the following expenditures: Stoppage allowances, \$5,176; accident claims, \$281; members' death benefits, \$250; and to locked-out yarn spinners, \$30; other trades on strike, \$40. — Receipts of Weavers Union were reported to be \$18,447, of which the sum of \$16,000 was members' contributions; expenditures for the year amounted to \$15,359. — Weavers Union voted \$25 for the striking loom fixers of New Bedford; system of giving more looms to fixers than could be handled properly was denounced. — At meeting of Loom Fixers' executive committee grievance was reported that wages had been reduced in one of the local mills; matter to be investigated. — Slaughter Tenders' executive committee voted \$15 to striking loom fixers of New Bedford; proposed legislation to increase compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years was discussed but was not considered necessary at present. — Weavers' executive committee paid \$108 in stoppage allowances; complaints were made that operatives on some grades of goods were underpaid. — Textile Council announced intention of furthering as much as possible the overtime bill introduced in Legislature, so that minors would not be employed from 6 o'clock in the evening until 6 o'clock the following morning. — Bakers Union held meeting at which it was decided to make the out-of-work fund permanent. — Weavers' executive committee protested against the low price paid for weaving twills in several mills; dissatisfaction was expressed over wages paid for weaving fancies on dobby looms; weavers at Laurel Mill appointed committee to seek privilege of going into cloth room and seeing cloth measured, it being alleged that wages had been reduced on certain grades of goods and that cuts had been lengthened.

*February.* Loom Fixers Union voted \$50 to New Bedford strikers. — Local bartenders formed temporary organization. — At meeting of Spinners' executive committee it was reported that 12 pairs of mules at Sanford Mill and 5 pairs at Globe Yarn Mill No. 3 had been stopped. — Weavers at Whittenton Mills alleged that partiality had been shown in giving out work and in consequence some weavers had fared badly. — Report made to Weavers Union that system of fining had again been put in operation at Whitman Mills. — Central Labor Union approved exhaustive report on the overtime bill pending in Legislature; also approved resolution in behalf of National instead of State legislation relating to hours of labor. — Announcement made that a protest had been entered against weavers' application for an A. F. of L. charter. — Carders' executive committee paid out about \$38 in death and accident benefits. — Spinners' executive committee paid stoppage allowances to spinners of Globe Yarn Mill.

*March.* Weavers Union held meeting at which it was reported that every effort was being made for the passage of the anti-overtime bill. — At meeting of Carders' executive committee the sum of \$25 was paid employes of Sanford Mill for stoppage allowances. — Spinners' executive committee received report that all except 2 pairs of mules had been taken out at Crescent Mill; proposition to pay allowances to members during curtailment period was discussed. — Spinners Union held a special meeting and voted to pay stoppage allowances during curtailment period and to increase dues at later date; union paid \$85 to out-of-work spinners at Globe Yarn Mill. — Back Boys Union paid \$50 to idle members at Globe Yarn Mill. — Mule Spinners voted to pay curtailment benefits and to increase weekly assessments from 25 to 50 cents.

*April.* Legislative committee of C. L. U. reported rejection of bill prohibiting overtime employment of women and minors; amendment to the union's constitution was proposed imposing upon any local union, whose membership was less than 20, a per capita tax of 50 cents per month. — Weavers Union advised striking weavers of Parker Mills to return to work; the strike could not be recognized as such by union because men left work without laying their grievance before union officials; men returned to work following morning. — Iron Molders Union and Bartenders Union became affiliated with C. L. U. — Spinners' executive committee held meeting and paid \$87 in stoppage allowance to mule spinners at Globe Yarn Mill and Crescent Mill. It was decided to pay one week's stoppage allowance to spinners who had been stopped for 2 weeks previously. — Carders

Union voted to pay one week's stoppage allowance on account of curtailment; higher weekly dues were strongly recommended. — Weavers Union voted to pay members out of employment for 2 weeks or more, owing to curtailment, one week's allowance which would aggregate about \$8,000; if men were idle longer than one month 2 weeks' benefit would be allowed them; members paying dues of 10 cents per week are allowed \$3 per week, while those paying 15 cents weekly are entitled to \$5 per week. — Slasher Tenders Union adopted new rule obliging a member to notify secretary at once when he remains from work so that another man may be sent in his place; old rule allowed 24 hours for notification; executive committee submitted recommendation relative to entrance fees; workmen employed in the city who did not belong to union outside of city should pay initiation fee of \$25; slasher tenders not belonging to any union, \$20; those belonging to another Slasher Tenders Union, \$5; ex-members who were in good standing at time of withdrawal and who engaged in other business, \$1. — Spinners Union received application from employes of Riverside Cotton Mills, Va., asking for aid in their strike for a 10-hour day; mills are operated on the 11-hour schedule. — At meeting of Carders' executive committee it was decided to have permanent collectors instead of weekly collectors.

*May.* Spinners Union paid over \$1,000 in curtailment benefits. — Loom Fixers Union paid \$550 in stoppage allowances owing to curtailment. — Carders' executive committee reported sum of \$350 paid for stoppage allowances. — Spinners' executive committee announced that dues would not be increased to 50 cents until curtailment was completed in all the mills; sum of \$71 was paid in stoppage allowances to spinners of Globe and Crescent Mills. — Report of Carders Union showed that up to May 8 over \$1,800 had been paid in curtailment benefits. — Weavers Union reported sum of \$15,000 paid in preceding 9 months for stoppage allowances and other expenses. — At monthly meeting of Slasher Tenders Union new rule pertaining to entrance fee which was recommended in April (see above) was adopted; much progress towards amalgamation of textile unions was reported. — Spinners' executive committee announced that stoppage allowances would be paid to members affected by second curtailment after loss of one week's work; curtailment benefits to spinners during April amounted to \$3,161. — Executive committee of National Federation of Textile Operatives of America met to take action on proposed consolidation of all textile unions throughout the country; previously agreed that all unions of textile operatives, except spinners, would disband before convention to be held in November. — Up to last week in May, local textile unions had expended nearly \$17,000 in allowances for curtailment.

*June.* Brewery Workmen's Union accepted proposition of managers of local breweries to reduce hours of labor to 9 per day with no increase in wages; the union had asked for 9-hour day and 10 per cent increase in wages; the clause in the union section as to overtime work was not settled, agreement made that in all new contracts engineers would be recognized and their wages fixed. — Weavers' executive committee reported \$92 paid in stoppage allowances. — Report from Carders' executive committee showed that nearly \$250 had been paid in stoppage and break-down allowances. — Spinners' executive committee decided not to grant allowances to employes of 2 local mills owing to the fact that the number of mules stopped was not sufficient to bring the applicants within the union's allowance rules. — Central Labor Union held meeting at which the committee appointed to aid the brewery workers in their contest for 9-hour day and increase in wages reported satisfactory result in obtaining 9-hour day; it was reported that nothing in the constitution of the State Branch of the A. F. of L. would prevent the C. L. U. from affiliating with that body; motion to join it was adopted. Resolutions were adopted asking the Governor and Railroad Commissioners to insist that street railway companies provide fenders on the cars, it being alleged that the fenders now in use were of no benefit for protection. — At meeting of Spinners Union continued payments of stoppage allowances were considered; spinners out of employment since the expiration of the curtailment period claimed that this stoppage was a continuation of the previous curtailment; the executive committee had previously decided that it was another curtailment by individual mills. — Carders Union held meeting at which committee recommended the following scale relative to weekly dues, the same to go into effect the first week in August: for 25-cent members, \$5 per week; 20-cent members, \$4; 15-cent members, \$3; 10-cent members, \$2. The change in the weekly dues was made to better meet the demands of members during periods of curtailment; recommendations were adopted. — Spinners' executive committee paid \$300 in stoppage allowances. — Spinners Union held special meeting to discuss proposed curtailment benefits; it was decided to consider that there had been no interruption between the first curtailment (4 weeks) according to manufacturers' original agreement and the subsequent curtailment which the manufacturers arranged individually. It was voted that members out of employment on account of breakage



of machinery would receive the same benefits as those idle owing to curtailment; decision was made that in future men out of work owing to breakage of machinery should be paid according to the rule governing breakdowns. — Back Boys Union held special meeting to consider the matter of granting further curtailment allowances; voted to pay one week's allowance to members who had been out of employment 2 weeks in addition to the 4 weeks' curtailment. Decision made that an extra assessment of 5 cents per week should be levied upon each member after the cessation of curtailment. — Spinners Union reported the sum of \$858 paid during preceding week in stoppage allowances. — Loom Fixers' executive committee held meeting and instructed secretary to pay loom fixers at the Wampanoag Mill breakdown benefits; union loom fixers were urged to report to the secretary when out of work. — Carders Union held special meeting and voted to continue paying curtailment benefits owing to the additional period of curtailment on account of depression in trade. — It was reported at meeting of Weavers' executive committee that, from April 11 to the middle of June, the sum of \$10,238 had been paid in stoppage and breakdown allowances owing to curtailment; Weavers Union reported 90 operatives from Warren, R. I., on its membership roll. It was suggested that the mills stop work Wednesday, July 3, and not re-open until Monday, July 8.

*July.* Executive committee of Textile Council voted to grant \$25 to striking weavers at Danville, Va. — Carders' executive committee reported the amount paid during the past week in curtailment benefits to be \$354. Suggestion of closing the mills from Wednesday until Monday was strongly endorsed. Weavers Union held special meeting and voted \$50 to the Danville, Va., strikers. — Loom Fixers Union voted \$25 to assist the strikers at Danville, Va., in their effort to obtain 10-hour day. — Executive committee of Spinners Union decided that the plan of increasing the weekly dues to 50 cents per week should go into effect on July 15. — Textile Council held quarterly meeting and referred the organization of ring spinners to Carders and Weavers Unions, recommending that canvassers be appointed who were ring spinners. Council voted to give every assistance in the organization of the ring spinners. — At meeting of Loom Fixers' executive committee it was announced that employment could be found for men who were out of work as there was a scarcity of loom fixers in the city. — Spinners Union unanimously adopted the committee's recommendation that stoppage allowances in future be paid in accordance with the regular stoppage rule. — Carders Union voted \$25 in aid of the Danville strikers. — Mule Spinners Union reported that during the past year over \$12,000 had been paid to idle members, some of these being out of employment for over 3 months; membership of the union was reported to be about 800. — Announcement made that up to the middle of July \$125 had been sent by the textile unions of Fall River to the Danville strikers. — Communication received by Weavers' executive committee from State Branch of A. F. of L. asking affiliation. — Spinners' executive committee voted to recommend that the stoppage rule go into effect July 15, having been suspended from time to time in order that stoppage allowances might be paid to those out of work on account of curtailment; spinners from Bourne Mills asked for curtailment benefits, alleging that they had been frequently stopped in their work during the curtailment period in the other Fall River mills; committee decided to pay Bourne Mills operatives 2 weeks' allowance. — Carders' executive committee held meeting at which committees appointed by the Carders and Spinners Unions reported that an agreement had been reached to use the funds of their federation, and the treasurer was authorized to withdraw the money from the bank and divide it among the organizations in proportion to their respective claims. — Organizing committee of C. L. U. reported that an out-of-town organizer had formed temporary union of journeymen barbers. Communication was received from A. F. of L. asking assistance for the Coopers Union in its controversy with the John P. Squire Packing Co.; this matter was referred to the affiliated local unions. — Street Railway Men's Union held special meeting at midnight in order that the men on the night cars might be given an opportunity to attend; it was reported that membership numbered 118. — Journeymen barbers formed permanent organization, having 25 charter members. — At meeting of Spinners' executive committee announcement was made that complaint had been received from a local mill of bad work and low wages; it was reported that ring spinners at this mill had recently quit work on account of the grievance. — Carders' executive committee held meeting at which resignation of newly appointed permanent collector was accepted and the old system of having weekly collectors was put into force until later arrangements could be perfected. — Local French-Canadian bakers organized with 40 charter members. — Committee from Bakers Union appointed to make rules for granting sick and out-of-work benefits decided that, beginning in September, grants of \$5 per week would be paid to members in good standing who were out of work through sickness or enforced idleness, the period of such payments not to exceed 12 weeks.

*August.* Central Labor Union adopted resolution asking city government to pass an ordinance to prevent people from standing between the seats of street cars; decision made to ask city government to appropriate \$200 toward Labor Day celebration; committee was appointed to ask the management of the *Daily Globe* to insert a clause in the contract for their new building that only union labor should be employed; committee was appointed to work in conjunction with that from Typographical Union to use every effort to have business men and firms have all printing done in union shops. Resolution adopted that a fine of \$10 would be imposed upon all organizations affiliated with the C. L. U. who did not take part in the general parade on Labor Day. — Spinners' executive committee endorsed action of C. L. U. relative to people standing between seats in street cars; report received of stoppage of several pairs of mules at Stafford Mills caused by scarcity of roving; this condition was said to exist since the machines were changed. — Manufacturers Association unanimously voted reduction in wages in local cotton mills to a basis of 17 cents per cut for weaving, reduction to go into effect Sept. 3. — Executive committee of Slasher Tenders Union held meeting and adopted following resolution relative to proposed wage measure:

"*Resolved*, That we believe the proposed reduction of 15 per cent in wages of textile operatives of this city is both unwise and unjust, and we pledge ourselves to endorse any line of action the Textile Council may adopt to resist the said reduction." — Executive committees of the Carders and Spinners Unions held meeting and discussed proposed wage reduction; opposition to same was unanimous. — Textile unions throughout the city unanimously declared their intention of opposing the proposed cutdown in wages in local print cloth mills. — Textile Council held special meeting to act on the reduction in wages; the following resolution was adopted and sent to each union for its approval:

"*Resolved*, That this Textile Council recommend to each organization affiliated with it and to every operative in this city to resist the attempt of the manufacturers to reduce their wages 15 per cent, believing this proposed reduction to be unjustifiable in the present condition of the cotton manufacturing industry; it behooves every operative in this city to resist the reduction to the fullest extent, believing it to be for their interest and for the interest of those who are to follow in their footsteps."

— Similar resolutions were adopted at meeting of C. L. U. and the operatives were urged to adopt strike measures if the reduction went into effect on Sept. 3. — Weavers' executive committee received communication from an outside weavers association pledging financial aid in case of a strike; complaints were received that a local mill was lengthening cuts, wages of weavers being reduced thereby. — Fall River Branch of the Granite Cutters National Union announced that the demand for stone cutters throughout the country was greater than could be supplied, no such demand being known since 1873. — Bartenders Union reported affairs to be in a prosperous condition with a membership of 135. — Slasher Tenders Union endorsed Textile Council recommendation to resist proposed reduction in wages; it was voted to strike should reduction take place.

*September.* Celebration of Labor Day was the most remarkable since the institution of the holiday, about 3,000 male union workers taking part in the parade. — At meeting of Spinners' executive committee delegation of spinners from Stafford Mills applied for lock-out pay on account of strike of carders and weavers at that mill; this request was refused, it being contrary to the rules of the union. Complaint received of alleged reduction in wages in one of the local mills. — Carders' executive committee held meeting at which it was reported that the Stafford Mills strike had been settled; it was recommended that benefits be paid to members who were out of work by reason of change of new machinery. — At meeting of Spinners' executive committee it was reported that at the Davol Mills 6 pairs of mules had been temporarily stopped on account of surplus of yarn; Mr. Borden's voluntary increase in wages was commended. — Weavers' executive committee requested the Textile Council to ask for an advance in wages, the same to go into effect Oct. 1. — Loom Fixers Union announced that in accordance with the request of French-speaking members, class in textile designing would be inaugurated under a French-speaking instructor. — Textile Council held meeting and instructed secretary to forward report to the Manufacturers Association that the operatives demand an advance of 5 per cent in wages; 5 days later, Textile Council, having received no reply from the Manufacturers Association, held meeting at which strike movement was discussed. The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That, in view of the present condition of cotton manufacturing business, and inasmuch as 2 corporations have already advanced wages 5 per cent, we insist on a similar advance for all operatives, and if we do not receive some assurance of it on or before Oct. 2, that we hold a meeting of the Textile Council and recommend the operatives

to refuse to work after Oct. 7 for the present scale of wages."—Spinners' executive committee endorsed action of Textile Council in recommending strike if wages were not increased.

**FITCHBURG.** In February, at public meeting of C. L. U., it was reported that local membership in this union and affiliated organizations was between 1,500 and 1,600. *March.* Central Labor Union held meeting at which it was voted to affiliate with State Branch of A. F. of L. *August.* Painters Union made demand for 25 cents per day increase, beginning Sept. 1.—Laborers in city employ formed temporary organization and applied to A. F. of L. for charter as City Laborers Union.

**GLOUCESTER.** In April, Quarry Workers Union presented to local concerns bill of prices and hours to go into effect May 1; firms at once refused and presented their own schedule; one week later, union held meeting and after long discussion voted to stand by original bill; 2 days later, representative of A. F. of L. investigated matter and decided men would be justified in striking if demands were not granted, but union voted to give committee one week more in which to arrange settlement; at end of this time report was made that wages of experienced men would be increased one cent per hour, no increase to inexperienced men, and prices on paving blocks increased 50 cents per 1,000; this was about half the demand of the union; after hearing report, vote was passed not to strike. *July.* Local carpenters held meeting and voted to ask for 8-hour day with no reduction in wages, to go into effect after Jan. 1, 1902. *August.* Carpenters formed temporary organization.

**Grafton.** In July, employes at factory of J. S. Nelson & Son Shoe Co. formed temporary Boot and Shoe Workers Union and granted firm privilege of using union label.

**Great Barrington.** In May, about 160 contractors' employes formed Mechanics Protective Association and were granted 9-hour day; dissatisfaction arose because employes of some smaller concerns did not join the union and employers were able to underbid union firms; consequently, all men were urged to join union and, after June 15, union men would refuse to work where non-members were employed in any branch.

**Greenfield.** In January, boss painters formed Master Painters Union for their own protection. *February.* Retail Clerks Protective Association organized for the purpose of obtaining shorter hours and other benevolent and fraternal advantages.—Local organizations became affiliated with C. L. U. *March.* Master barbers formed union.—Central Labor Union held open meetings and members were addressed by representatives of different unions.—Local branch of Iron Molders Union of North America organized for mutual benefit of the craft.—Journeymen barbers organized branch of International union. *April.* Carpenters and plumbers formed local union to be affiliated with C. L. U.—Association of Painters and Decorators Local Union, No. 211, ordered strike in all shops not granting union's demand for \$2.50 for 9-hour day. *June.* Bricklayers and plasterers of Greenfield and Montague formed union, and notified employers that they would demand 9-hour day without reduction in wages, and contractors showed a willingness to grant this.

**Haverhill.** In January, trouble between L. P. U. and B. & S. W. U. over union stamp, which was pending at the close of 1900, in factory of E. F. Lang, was settled, the L. P. U. agreeing to withdraw its stamp where this could be done without injury to the organization and not to issue its stamp in the future, and the B. & S. W. U. agreeing that in all shops using its stamp the lasters must belong to the L. P. U.—Typographical Union re-organized.—Movement begun by coal heavers, of whom there were about 12 in the city, to form union for the purpose of taking contracts for unloading vessels, independent of middlemen, thus dividing among themselves the entire profit on such work.—Order that all city printing should bear union label defeated in Common Council.—Bricklayers Union presented demand for 8-hour day and uniform wage of 45 cents an hour to take effect May 1.

*February.* Shoe workers refused to accept clause of new constitution, submitted for their approval, by which dues should be changed from 10 to 15 cents; constitution had been adopted at convention held in January.—Central Labor Union endorsed strike declared by Laborers Union at Cox's coal yard; placed one restaurant keeper on unfair list.—Laborers Union expelled 6 members who had refused to strike against C. H. Cox; in March, re-instated members.

*April.* Charges brought that 2 members of B. & S. W. U. No. 1 had violated union obligation by opposing, in Common Council, day labor system on municipal work, this measure being favored by trades unions; matter referred to Shoe Council for settlement.

*May.* Turned Workmen's Union preferred charges against 2 members implicating them in movement hostile to labor unions; fined one man and expelled the other. — Linemen employed by local branch of New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. joined Lowell Branch of Electrical Workers Union. — Central Labor Union received new delegates from Lasters Protective Union, affiliation having been suspended 3 years previously when L. P. U. separated from B. & S. W. U.; delegates asked that 2 restaurants be declared unfair for employing persons who had been dropped from B. & S. W. U. — Barbers Union presented demand that shops be closed on all holidays except those falling on Saturday or Monday, remaining open until 11 o'clock evenings preceding holidays; granted by all but 2 employers; union discussed employment in barber shops during evenings and Saturday afternoons of persons engaged at other trades, the test case being that of a member who had obtained employment at another trade but wished to retain membership in Barbers Union and to work in barber shops evenings and Saturday afternoons.

*June.* Grocery and provision clerks formed union to secure early closing during summer. — Barbers Union granted union card to 2 firms who had previously refused to close shops on holidays, these firms having signed union agreement. — Central Labor Union voted to investigate case of a firm employing lasters who had worked in shops where strike was in force.

*July.* Walters Union organized with 50 members to secure uniform wage rate.

*August.* Lasters Unions, in semi-annual convention, adopted amendment to constitution providing that presentation of due card take the place of password. — Formation of Union Label League agitated, purpose being to induce dealers to keep and patrons to buy union-made goods whenever such could be had. — Four firms employing large number of shoe operatives made application for label of B. & S. W. U.; Shoe Council authorized all members of independent unions under its control to affiliate with B. & S. W. U. whenever its label should be granted to their employers. Feeling that such action meant breaking up of independent local unions, the members held mass meeting early in September and determined to put to referendum vote the question of allowing members employed in factories using B. & S. W. U. stamp to join B. & S. W. U.; the men, including vote of branch unions in Lynn, Salem, and Newburyport, vetoed the proposition; later, the B. & S. W. U., having granted its stamp to firms desiring it, a second mass meeting was held at which vote of former meeting was rescinded and settlement of the question left to Shoe Council at meeting of which body employes were authorized to join B. & S. W. U. The following are the terms of agreement entered into by manufacturers and the B. & S. W. U.:

"1. The Union agrees to furnish its Union Stamp to the Employer free of charge, to make no additional price for the use of the Stamp, to make no discrimination between the Employer and other firms, persons, or corporations who may enter into an agreement with the Union for the use of the Union Stamp, and to make all reasonable effort to advertise the Union Stamp, and to create a demand for the Union Stamped products of the Employer, in common with other employers using the Union Stamp.

2. In consideration of the foregoing valuable privileges, the Employer agrees to hire as shoe workers, only members of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, in good standing, and further agrees not to retain any shoe worker in his employment after receiving notice from the Union that such shoe worker is objectionable to the Union, either on account of being in arrears for dues, or disobedience of Union Rules or Laws, or from any other cause.

3. The Employer agrees that he will not cause or allow the Union Stamp to be placed on any goods not made in the factory for which the use of the Union Stamp was granted.

4. It is mutually agreed that the Union will not cause or sanction any strike, and that the Employer will not lock out his employes while this agreement is in force.

All questions of wages or conditions of labor, which cannot be mutually agreed upon, shall be submitted to the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration.

The decision of this Board of Arbitration shall be final and binding upon the Employer, the Union, and the employes.

5. The Union agrees to assist the Employer in procuring competent shoe workers to fill the places of any employes who refuse to abide by Section 4 of this agreement, or who may withdraw or be expelled from the Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

6. The Employer agrees that the Union collectors in the factory shall not be hindered or obstructed in collecting the dues of members working in the factory.

7. The Employer agrees that the General President, or his deputy upon his written order, may visit the employés in the factory at any time.

8. The Employer agrees that the Union is the lawful owner of the Union Stamp.

9. The Union agrees that no person except the General President, or his deputy upon his written order, shall have the right to demand or receive the Union Stamp from the Employer.

10. Should the Employer violate this agreement, he agrees to surrender the Union Stamp or Stamps in his possession to the General President, or his deputy upon his written order, and that the said General President, or his deputy, may take said Stamp or Stamps, wherever they may be, without being liable for damages, or otherwise.

11. In case the said Employer shall for any cause fail to deliver the said Stamp or Stamps to the General President, or his deputy, as provided in this agreement, the Employer shall be liable to the General President in the sum of two hundred (200) dollars, as liquidated damages, to be recovered by the General President in an action of contract, brought in the name of the General President, for the benefit of the Union, against the Employer.

12. Should either party desire to alter, amend or annul this agreement, it shall give a written notice thereof to the other party three months before expiration of the agreement; and if the parties fail to give such notice, the agreement shall continue in force for another year, and so on from year to year until such notice is given.

13. In case the Employer shall cease to do business, or shall transfer his business, or any part thereof, to any person or persons, or corporation, this agreement shall be ended, and the Stamp or Stamps shall be returned to the General President forthwith, without demand from the Union, when a new agreement of similar tenor as this may be entered into.

No change in the above printed contract will be recognized unless agreed to and countersigned by the General President of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union."

**HOLYOKE.** In January, Painters Unions of Holyoke, Springfield, Northampton, and Greenfield organized Connecticut Valley Painters Conference for the purpose of obtaining uniform rates of wages and hours of labor and to establish uniform initiation fee and a registered working card for the 4 unions; voted to demand 8-hour day beginning March 1.

*February.* Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers endorsed strike of employés of the White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Co. and voted to make special effort to have all paper mills shut down at 12 P.M. Saturdays; received 50 new members. — Barbers Union voted to work until 10 P.M. Feb. 21 and stop work at noon Feb. 22. — Employing barbers formed Barbers Protective Association and voted not to close shops at noon on Feb. 22 as requested by Barbers Union. — Painters Union made demand for 8-hour day and increase of 5 cents on hourly wage; refused to accept compromise offer of Master Painters to grant 8-hour day without change in wages.

*March.* Effort made to form Musicians Union. — Master Builders Association voted not to grant journeymen's demand for increased wages; later, at conference with Master Builders Association, journeymen carpenters accepted minimum of 8 hours and \$2 per day. — Master Masons Association held conference with bricklayers; increase granted in wages, making same 50 cents per hour, 8 hours constituting a day's work. — Employés of the Holyoke Street Railway Co. formed union with about 60 members, to affiliate with C. L. U.; in April, union disbanded owing to lack of interest and to alleged hostility of management of the company to union. — Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers held special meeting to consider alleged grievance of member; it being found that the man had been discharged for extreme carelessness, the employés who left their work out of sympathy were ordered to return, the union refusing to take action in regard to the discharged employé.

*April.* Movement begun to form union of carriage makers. — Shop Carpenters Union formed and charter applied for.

*May.* At the annual convention of the International Union of Textile Workers report was made in favor of consolidating with the American Federation of Textile Operatives; union labels of Typographical and Shoe Workers Unions were endorsed; resolution adopted changing the rules so that executive board should be made up with direct reference to the different branches of textile workers; committee appointed to meet committee of American Federation of Textile Operatives and devise plans for amalgamation through A. F. of L.; resolutions adopted thanking A. F. of L. for its effort in behalf of textile workers and its success in obtaining favorable labor legislation in many states. — Stationary Firemen's Union presented demand to paper manufacturers that work of firemen be done in 3 shifts

of 8 hours each at minimum daily wage of \$2; only 2 manufacturers having granted firemen's demand, strike ensued in 25 mills on June 1; Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers ordered strike of paper makers in sympathy with firemen and presented demand that 64 hours constitute week's work for all tour workers, mills to be closed from 4 P.M. Saturday to 7 A.M. Monday, employes receiving less than \$2 per day to be given 20 per cent increase; these demands to take effect July 8; 2 weeks later, demands of Firemen's Union were granted and agreement was adopted by manufacturers and Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers to become operative July 8, 1901; during progress of strike, Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers gained more than 1,200 members.\* — Master Builders Association became incorporated; drew up agreement with unions of B. T. C. — Local Branch of Electrical Workers Union dissolved and its 17 members were transferred to Springfield union.

*June.* Bricklayers Union requested Board of Public Works to employ only bricklayers to lay paving. — Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers made demand that none but union help be employed in paper mills beginning July 8; strike threatened; later, voted not to strike. — Bookbinders Union presented demand for 9-hour day instead of 10; in August, employers granted demand.

*July.* Retail Clerks Union reached agreement with merchants providing that all retail stores except dry goods stores close at 6.30 P.M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and at 10 P.M. on Thursdays; grocery and provision stores should close at 10:30 and clothing and shoe stores at 11 P.M. Saturdays; also that stores close all day Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas; voted to petition city marshal to enforce Sunday closing law more vigorously. — Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers appointed committee to investigate alleged violations of union agreement in local paper mills.

*September.* The following unions had been organized since Jan. 1, 1901: Teamsters, polishers, machinists, boiler makers, freight handlers, boot and shoe repairers, boot-blacks, silk weavers, and horseshoers.

**CENTRAL LABOR UNION.** In January, Central Labor Union voted to make special effort to have union members and sympathizers trade only with clerks who could show union card.

*February.* Endorsed strike of employes of the White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Co. and referred strike to grievance committee.

*March.* Reported plans for unionizing one saloon; voted to continue agitation against sale of certain holiday books made by non-union labor. — Settled difference with master builder; appointed committee to confer with officials of Holyoke Street Railway Co. relative to attitude toward union of employes; received delegates from Boiler Makers, Horseshoers, and Musicians Unions.

*April.* Discussed alleged violations of 58-hour law in local mills, it being reported that women were employed 65 hours in some cases; endorsed stand taken by Painters Union with regard to 8-hour day; removed one bakery from unfair list. — Voted to petition School Board that union man be appointed janitor of Highland School; committee in charge of strike at White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Co. reported settlement with satisfactory schedule of hours and wages, none but union men to be employed; received report from Brewery Workers Union of satisfactory adjustment of hours of labor by Springfield Breweries Co.

*May.* Carriage Workers, Stonemasons, Steamfitters, and Silk Weavers Unions were affiliated, making total of 46 unions with membership of 4,300; reported that 2 master painters were employing non-union help, also that White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Co. had violated agreement with Pressmen's Union; cases referred to grievance committee.

*June.* Extended invitations to unions in neighboring cities and towns to join local unions in Labor Day parade; invitations accepted. — Endorsed strike of stationary firemen and paper makers; received delegates from Machinists Union; voted that a local newspaper company must employ union help or be placed on unfair list; Team Drivers Union reported affiliation of 50 new members; Textile Workers reported 200 new members; upon representation of Springfield C. L. U., Cheney Bigelow Wire Works of Springfield was placed on unfair list. — Issued letter to business men warning them that all persons patronizing the Holyoke Street Railway Co. would be declared unfair to organized labor. — Received report from Bartenders Union that fine had been imposed upon members visiting Mountain Park; other unions adopted similar fine. — Report received from Springfield C. L. U. endorsing boycott on Mountain Park.

*July.* Committee appointed to confer with Holyoke Street Railway Co. reported that company refused conference claiming that there was nothing to arbitrate. — Unsuccess-

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\* See agreement under Strikes and Lockouts, page 144.

ful attempt made to organize union of employes of street railway company. — Declared firm unfair because of continued patronage of street railway company; in order to enforce boycott more stringently, voted to put into operation a line of coaches to be used by union men forbidden to ride on street cars; this action endorsed by Bricklayers Union; in August, boycott was declared off. — Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers reported total membership of 3,500.

*September.* Received report from Firemen's Union of alleged violation of agreement by Hampshire Paper Co. — Suspenders Workers Union petitioned that C. L. U. take measures to have only union-made goods sold by local merchants. — Central Labor Union affiliated with A. F. of L.

**LAWRENCE.** In February, Plasterers Union held meeting and voted to ask employing contractors to increase wages of plasterers to 44 cents per hour, to take effect May 1. *March.* Lawrence Typographical Union No. 51 and Pressmen's Union held meeting to discuss complaint that non-union help was being employed at union printing office. *July.* Plans on foot to establish a soap factory to be owned and operated by trade unionists; company to be capitalized at \$10,000; later, factory established at Peabody under the name of the Lawrence Union Co-operative Soap Co. — Journeymen Barbers Union, No. 235, notified employing barbers of their new schedule of hours; it was voted that unless the demands were granted by the third Monday of August, strike would be ordered. In addition to the scale of hours, agreement specified that all employers should employ none but union men in good standing, or those signifying their intention of becoming members of the local union within 2 weeks.

**Leominster.** In March, employes of the Smith Piano Case Co. formed a protective association with 60 members. *April.* Local carpenters formed temporary organization, the object being to be better able to enforce their demand for 9-hour day at \$2.50 instead of 9 hours at \$2.25.

**LOWELL.** In January, overseers and second hands of the local cotton mills organized under the name of the Lowell Textile Association; purpose of organization was to receive instruction in matters pertaining to the various kinds of textile work; membership was open to everyone and it was stated that effort would be made to secure speakers of recognized ability to discuss mill work.

*February.* Stonemasons voted to notify master builders and contractors that new schedule of prices would go into effect April 1, wages of stone cutters to be 39 cents per hour instead of 33½; resolutions adopted condemning superintendent of public buildings as being unfair to union labor. — Large representation of labor unions endorsed the bill before the legislative committee preventing employment of women and children at night in Massachusetts mills. — Carpenters Union voted to increase initiation fee from \$5 to \$10, to become operative April 1; discharge of president of the union from the department of public buildings was condemned. — Label committee of the Trades and Labor Council was re-organized; grievance of the teamsters and city laborers was heard and referred to legislative committee. — Trades and Labor Council held special meeting and reported organization of laundry workers; legislative committee was instructed to interview the Mayor in reference to hiring union labor by the city. — Carpenters Union agreed upon new schedule of hours and wages. — Decision was rendered in weavers' test case, brought by a member of Cotton Weavers Protective Union, against the Merrimack Manufacturing Co., it being a suit for wages; Judge Hadley's decision was that the man was only entitled to the amount of wages specified by the company but, owing to a slight technicality, the court costs were put upon the company.\* — Temporary organization of Laundry Workers was perfected, about 100 workers signifying their intention of joining the union. — Trades and Labor Council held meeting at which a resolution of the Iron Molders Union was submitted, calling upon the State to establish a foundry and machine shop wherein all castings used upon public works of the State should be made; that 8 hours should constitute a day's work, and that union conditions should prevail; that a shop which was unfair to union labor should be prevented from getting a public contract. New England Allied Printing Trades Council promised to aid the printers of Lowell financially should they be called upon to sustain their position on the union label in court. — At meeting of Carpenters Union favorable report was made in regard to new schedule of hours and wages submitted to the employers. — Movement on foot to organ-

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\* For detailed account see under Wages, page 169.

ize employ s of the American Woollen Co., it being alleged that a grievance existed which could be better remedied after organization of textile workers. Organizers were promised the co-operation of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

**UNION LABEL TEST CASE.** In February, the union label was involved in a test case instituted by Charles R. Goddard of the Butterfield Printing Co. *et al.*, against the City of Lowell *et al.*; in pursuance of an illegal contract, suit in equity was brought under Chap. 490, Acts of 1898, by 12 local taxable citizens against the city of Lowell, the city treasurer, Board of Health, and the Courier-Citizen Co. to enjoin the payment of money by said city to said company.

On Dec. 15, 1900, Lowell City Council passed an ordinance which provided: "That all printed matter for the City of Lowell shall hereafter bear the imprint of the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council, Lowell, Mass." This trades council permits the use of the union label to printers who employ only union men, so that if the terms of said ordinance were complied with, the fact would be that no printing for the city of Lowell could be done except by firms employing union men.

On Feb. 7, 1901, the Board of Health advertised for bids for printing circulars, blanks, letterheads, etc., and received bids from various printing establishments. The lowest bid received for the work was \$16.56, submitted by the Butterfield Printing Co., which firm did not use the union label. The lowest bid of a union company was \$24.50, submitted by the Courier-Citizen Co. Under the ordinance, the Board of Health awarded the contract to the latter company.

In instituting the proceedings, the complainants alleged that the ordinance was invalid and that the contract was void. Counsel for plaintiffs argued that while the sum at stake was insignificant, the amount indirectly involved was large; that the ordinance was illegal because it was contrary to the Massachusetts bill of rights and to the provisions of the statutes; that arbitrary discrimination in favor of one class of citizens as against another class was unreasonable and against public policy; that the charter of the City of Lowell forbids the City Council from taking part in making a contract; that the acceptance of the lowest bid was required for the interest of the city.

The case was carried to the full bench of the Supreme Court and decision was rendered on Sept. 6, declaring the union label ordinance of the City of Lowell to be illegal and invalid, and restraining the city from payment of money on said contract, it being held that same was illegally awarded to the Courier-Citizen Co.

**March.** Report made that union cigar label had been counterfeited and was being used throughout the city. — Movement inaugurated to organize local groccerymen. — Painters and Decorators Union stated their determination to obtain their demand of \$2.25 for 8-hour day, to go into effect April 1, it being agreed upon that if master painters did not comply with demands strike would ensue; later, report received from the master painters refusing to grant the 8-hour day with pay of \$2.25, it being alleged that prevailing state of the building trade would not permit of such a step. — Legislative committee of Trades and Labor Council was instructed to have an ordinance introduced in the City Council calling for employment of union men on city work; local agent of a union brewery was put on unfair list for handling non-union products. — At meeting of Typographical Union initiation fee was increased from \$2 to \$5. — Trades and Labor Council reported a list of employing tailors who refused to sign new union price list; these firms were placed on the unfair list. — Painters and Decorators Union held meeting at which announcement was made that the painters were ready to arbitrate the present difference. — Proposition of Painters Union for opening a union paint shop, handling only union made goods, and employing only members of the Painters Union, was discussed. — Wool Spinners Union received new charter from the International Union of Textile Workers. — Libbey Printing Co. received the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council. — Journeymen Barbers Union made strenuous effort to have the early-closing movement adopted; it was reported that many of the master barbers had already signed the agreement to close.

**April.** Leather Workers Union held meeting and discussed the new schedule of wages. — Plasterers Union voted to strike unless their demands for an 8-hour day and that only union men should be employed were accepted. — Electrical workers and linemen formed temporary organization. — Trades and Labor Council voted to ask for a public demonstration for a shorter work day. — Journeymen tailors adopted resolutions to impose a fine of \$5 on members patronizing non-union stores. — Journeymen bakers formed temporary union. — Electrical Workers Union permanently organized. — Building Trades Council appointed committee which should include a delegate from every craft affiliated with the body to interview master builders and settle all disputes by conference; if this should fail, the matter was to be referred to the State Board of Arbitration. — Trades



and Labor Council adopted resolutions condemning the superintendent of public buildings. — Plasterers Union received copy of the rules and by-laws of the Master Plasterers Association; all the articles in the by-laws except one were accepted; in this article provision was made for a 9-hour day at \$3.25 per day, to be effective for one year; the union disagreed inasmuch as they demanded an 8-hour day at \$3.50 per day; another section of the association's schedule was that whitening and coloring were not to be considered journeymen plasterers' work; upon this point the union voted that master plasterers should employ journeymen plasterers on all their work, and that the union considered whitening and coloring a part of journeymen plasterers' work. — Building Trades Council received report that local plasterers were out on strike; council appointed committee to ask the building committee of the Textile School to have all work on the new building done by union men. — Carpenters Union held meeting at which it was unanimously voted by the 300 present to go on strike owing to refusal of the employing carpenters to hold a conference or to make concession to the carpenters' demands. — Report received by the Trades and Labor Council that the 8-hour law was being violated at the city farm, the employés of the institution working from 11 to 14 hours per day without extra compensation.

*May.* Wool weavers formed temporary organization. — Lathers Union declared their determination to enforce their demands which were \$2 per thousand for boss lathers and \$1.75 for journeymen. — Master Barbers failed to confer with Journeymen Barbers Union as requested. — Lowell linemen employed on the local division of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. voted to strike in 3 days unless their demands for 9-hour day and minimum rate of \$3 were conceded in the interim.

*June.* Plasterers Union reported that a few of the local contractors had granted concessions.

*July.* About 200 retail clerks organized local union with a charter from the Retail Clerks International Association, union to be affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council; the purpose of organization was to have the weekly half-holiday generally adopted, and to enforce the early-closing movement. — Action of city government in appropriating \$1,000 towards the celebration of Labor Day was endorsed by local labor unions.

*August.* Allied Printing Trades Council held meeting at which the local bookbinders formed organization to be known as Local 104, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders; union started under auspicious circumstances, nearly every bookbinder, paper ruler, cutter, and trimmer joining. — Labor unions had movement on foot to take definite action in preventing members of union from joining the militia, and demanding the discharge of members from the militia who had joined prior to their becoming trades union members; several cases were quoted throughout Massachusetts of recent actions taken by different trades unions in notifying members that they would have to leave the service of the militia or else be discharged from the union, which meant enforced idleness; in all cases quoted, the men left the militia. — At meeting of Textile Council it was voted to give moral and financial support to the textile workers of Fall River should a strike ensue in their effort to resist the proposed reduction in wages; resolutions were adopted favoring the passage of a National 8-hour law for mills, factories, and workshops throughout the country. — Journeymen Barbers Union affiliated with Journeymen Barbers International Union, with 74 members on their charter list.

*September.* Trades and Labor Council forwarded to the labor unions throughout the country copies of the resolution adopted by their council in favor of a National 8-hour law.

**LYNN.** In January, steps were taken toward forming union of pressmen in the local printing shops; organization completed in March. — Temporary union formed of International Union of Steam Engineers. — Local Firemen held meeting for purpose of organizing union to be affiliated with A. F. of L. — Central Labor Union voted to apply for charter in A. F. of L. — Goodyear Men's Union voted to join with Hand-Turn Workmen's Union. — Cutters in Morse & Logan's factory voted to strike if new union price list was not accepted by firm. — Employés of Lynn & Boston R. R. formed Lynn Division of Mutual Aid Association.

*March.* Heel makers and dinkers attempted to form temporary branch of Boot and Shoe Workers Union. — Central Labor Union requested trustees to secure permanent headquarters where a labor library may be established, and rooms for committee meetings may be had at all times, with an information bureau. — Bricklayers and Masons Union No. 12 passed resolution to be presented to city government requesting that only union men be employed on city works. — Granite Cutters Union reported new union price list had been accepted by Blethen, Curry, & Co., Shea & Donnelly, and Ames & Co. — Temporary union formed by local paper hangers. — Stonemasons Union voted to submit to contractors new schedule of \$3 for 9-hour day, to go into effect April 15.

*April.* Stonemasons and stone layers formed Local Union No. 35, Bricklayers and Masons International Union. — Heel makers held meeting to form union, owing to failure of movement to organize union of heel makers and dinkers. — Central Labor Union adopted system of recognition cards, to be renewed every 3 months to members in good standing.

*June.* Lynn Lodge of International Association of Machinists was instituted.

*July.* Central Labor Union called meeting of local teamsters for purpose of organizing union to be affiliated with A. F. of L.

*August.* Union stamp of B. & S. W. was given to Arthur E. Gloyd, shoe manufacturer.

*September.* Because the City Council proposed to borrow \$400,000 to be used in connection with increasing the water supply system, and as it was alleged that the work was to be done by a contractor who was not to be restricted with regard to employment of labor, hours, or wages, the Lynn Local Building Laborers resolved:

"That we, the members of Lynn Local Building Laborers, while approving the object of the proposed expenditure of public funds, do earnestly and emphatically protest against the method of doing the work proposed by the Public Water Board, and call upon the City Council, whose authority is supreme in the matter, to adopt such order as will require that employment of labor upon said work shall be on account of the city direct, without the intervention of a contractor, and that Lynn citizens and taxpayers be preferred in every instance; and,

That we demand that the 8-hour day shall be established upon said work, and the rate of wages shall be in accordance with the standard rate paid in other city departments to employes of the city;

That we condemn the attitude of the Public Water Board in insisting upon the contract system as preferable to the day labor plan, so-called, as inimical to the best interests of the city and the welfare of its people, and declare that the arguments presented in support of that attitude are puerile and unsound. We assert that, when the avenue of such employment is freed from unfair discrimination and political preferment, enough able-bodied Lynn men will apply and may be secured wherewith to perform the work, with the result of distributing a very large proportion of the money it will cost into the arteries of Lynn trade."

**MALDEN.** In February, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers sent copy of form of agreement to all concerns in Boston and vicinity, requesting signatures before May 1, 1901; terms were: Eight hours shall be a day's work, from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M., one hour for dinner; wages for foremen to be \$3.50 per day, linemen \$3 per day, with time and a half for all overtime; no foreman or lineman shall be employed less than six days in any one week; union men to be given the preference in employment; and on out-of-town work company to pay fares both ways, time spent in transportation one way to be charged to the company.

**Marblehead.** In April, turned workmen in factory of Cole & Wiggin formed union.

**Milford.** In February, Central Labor Union voted to have 8-hour day law for town employes appear on warrant for March town meeting, wage to be 25 cents per hour. *March.* Local branch of Retail Clerks Association inaugurated movement to secure shorter hours. *July.* Local masons, bricklayers, and plasterers formed temporary union. *August.* Machinists took steps toward formation of local union. — Central Labor Union appropriated \$50 for molders locked out at iron foundry.

**Monson.** In August, W. N. Flynt Granite Co., employing 415 men, became affiliated with Granite Cutters National Union; new schedule of wages and hours made slight decrease in amount earned by cutters (owing to shorter working-day) and men who were dissatisfied were to be discharged and union men employed.

**Natick.** In June, carpenters organized union.

**NEW BEDFORD.** In January, Hathaway, Soule, & Harrington, Inc., became union shop and employes joined B. & S. W. U. — Report submitted that cost to Weavers Union of strike at Acushnet and Hathaway Mills was nearly \$1,300. — At meeting of local Mule Spinners Union, it was reported that the receipts for 1900 were \$9,727, and expenses \$2,817; decision was made that back boys would be admitted to membership; members were requested not to work overtime. — Weavers Union appropriated \$25 for benefit of striking loom fixers and voted to pay half benefits at end of 10 weeks instead of

20. — Central Labor Union voted to advise the various unions to double per capita tax for purposes of organization.

*February.* Bartenders formed union. — Cotton Weavers Protective Association passed amendment to constitution, as follows:

"In the event of a vote of the members to strike at a single mill or the mills of one company, the ballots shall be taken to the address of each member to enable him to register his vote, the votes to be collected and counted in the office of the union by the executive board." — Five men were expelled from Loom Fixers Union because they went to work before strike was declared off. — Spinners Union voted to increase per capita tax. — Local labor unions circulated petition to Legislature urging repeal of act authorizing overtime employment of women and minors for time lost during stoppage of machinery; over 5,000 signatures were secured but bill was defeated.

*March.* Central Labor Union held series of meetings to increase the interest in local trades unions.

*April.* New Bedford Cotton Mule Spinners Association reported the receipts for the quarter to be \$2,264 and expenses \$2,664; of the latter, \$1,965 was paid for stoppage allowances. — Spinners' executive committee paid over \$100 for 2 accident claims and stoppage allowances to spinners of Crescent and Globe Yarn Mills. — At meeting of Weavers Union outdawns were reported in Acushnet and Hathaway Mills, and alleged excessive fining in these, as well as the Potomska Mills, was discussed; complaint was made that employés were idle because weavers from other cities were given the work.

*June.* Weavers at Pierce Mill complained to executive committee that they were requested to run too many looms.

*July.* Weavers Protective Association appointed committee to confer with manufacturers relative to complaint of weavers on oversteaming at Acushnet Mill.

*August.* Central Labor Union appointed committee to investigate report that permanent firemen were doing other work such as painting and bicycle repairing. — Bricklayers and masons formed permanent union subsequent to trouble between stone cutters and masons working on Rogers Memorial Church; a union formerly existed but had been inactive for some years. — New Bedford Mule Spinners Association voted to give financial and moral assistance to operatives in Fall River if predicted reduction in wages caused strike.

*September.* National Loom Fixers Union held convention at New Bedford. Vote was passed to affiliate with Federation of Textile Operatives; strike of local Loom Fixers Union was endorsed; the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved,* That all legislation regulating the hours of labor be removed from the State to the National government;

*Resolved,* That we call for a National 8-hour law, and that all the labor in manufactories wherever practicable be performed between the hours of 6 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening;

*Resolved,* That we call on all organized labor to vote only for labor candidates for representatives to State and National government, and for such men as can be trusted to do their duty when elected;

*Resolved,* That we recommend the State and National governments to enact laws to confine, in some State or National asylum, any persons who advocate the destruction of life and property as a remedy for their supposed grievances, instead of having legal recourse to the ballot box;

*Resolved,* That a stringent law be enacted to prohibit all such persons from entering this country;

*Resolved,* That we condemn the action of the officers of the United States steel trust in their treatment of organized labor."

**NEWBURYPORT.** In March, labor organizations formed a central labor union. *September.* Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers Union No. 41 organized with the object of securing 8-hour day and same scale of wages as paid in other cities.

**NEWTON.** In June, local machinists and those of Waltham and Watertown formed union that they might be better able to enforce their demand for a 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay.

**NORTH ADAMS.** In January, Plumbers and Painters Unions reported that their grievance against a local concern had been satisfactorily settled and that all shops of their craft were now union.

*February.* Secretary of United Garment Workers of America reported that union label was used on about 40 per cent of the clothing sold in this city. — Committee was

appointed to investigate report that the tobacco trust was trying to drive union tobacco out of the city.

*March.* Stationary engineers met and formed temporary organization to be known as the North Adams Association of National Association of Steam Engineers. — Retail druggists organized for the purpose of maintaining a uniform scale of prices on all drug supplies and to stop price cutting. — At State convention of Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers Union adoption of new constitution was discussed for stricter organization of the craft throughout the State, and providing that each union shall have an arbitration committee to settle all matters, also that poor work done by members shall be exposed. — Central Labor Union, acting for local trades unions, protested against opening of Hoosac Valley Agricultural Fair on Labor Day. — Painters Union reported that its new wage schedule would go into effect April 1. — Masons' helpers formed union to be affiliated with A. F. of L.

*April.* Bricklayers Union warned employers that bogus membership cards were being used by incompetent workmen who had been dropped by union. — Central Labor Union declared a local contracting firm unfair; this was due to a grievance presented by the Bricklayers Union, alleging that firm in question neither employed union men nor paid union wages; committee appointed to visit Weber Bros. in regard to union work on addition to shoe factory; report was made that only union labor would be employed upon any building of the Gas Co.'s works. — Bakers Union voted to become affiliated with C. L. U. of Adams. — Local bakery was taken off unfair list. — Musicians Union formed auxiliary for brass band musicians who play in bands but not orchestra. — Building laborers organized branch of Building Laborers International Protective Union of America to be affiliated with parent body and to work under it.

*May.* Union men protested against city allowing contract for Eagle Street bridge abutments to go to contracting firm who was on "unfair" list; grievance was referred to the Mayor who stated that the firm in question was by far the lowest bidder for the work and could not be discriminated against on account of his method of employing men. — Painters Union sent money and expressed sympathy for Painters Union in Jacksonville, Fla., which suffered loss by fire; voted to help striking members of Backtenders Union. — Building Laborers International Protective Union notified contractors of following new wage scale; \$2 per day of 9 hours, time and a half for overtime and double time for Sunday and holiday work. — Plumbers Union notified master plumbers that hereafter the practice of borrowing help from other shops while union plumbers were idle would be considered unfair. — Master builders formed protective association to include master carpenters, painters, masons, and plumbers.

*June.* Building Trades Laborers Protective Association voted to declare strike upon all local contractors not conceding demand of \$2 for 9-hour day.

*July.* A. W. Hunter declared "open shop" because he claimed that Plumbers Union had made several radical rules since agreement was signed and had not consulted his interests.

*August.* Weber Bros., shoes, became union shop; agreement signed by firm and B. & S. W. U. provided that there should be no strikes or lockouts, all disagreements to be referred to the State Board of Arbitration; union wages and hours of labor to prevail; only members of B. & S. W. U. to be employed. — Teamsters Union appointed committee to draw up rules and regulations regarding time and wage scale. — Loom fixers organized.

*September.* Local trades unions joined Pittsfield unions in Labor Day parade. — Central Labor Union declared an employing teamster unfair for hiring non-union teamsters.

**NORTHAMPTON.** In January, permanent organization formed of painters unions in Greenfield, Northampton, Holyoke, and Springfield; it was planned to have 8-hour day after March 1 on district covered by the 4 unions. *March.* Laborers Union made demand for \$1.75 for 8-hour day for laborers. *May.* Machinists started movement to form local branch of National union. *June.* Action considered by Clerks Union because druggists disregarded agreement to close at certain hours, thereby shortening daily working hours. *July.* Boycott on Mountain Park was endorsed by local unions and fine of \$5 imposed upon any member patronizing either the Holyoke Street Railway or park. *September.* Labor Day was observed by C. L. U. with parade and annual field day exercises.

**North Attleborough.** In January, temporary union was formed by building trades artisans, agitation to be at once started for reduction of hours of labor from 10 to 9 without reduction in wages.

**North Brookfield.** In March, Board of Trade requested E. & A. H. Batcheller Co. to postpone action regarding closing of factory until more time had been given employes for consideration of proposition submitted by company.

**Norwood.** In May, machinists formed union with membership of 120, that they might be in better condition to enforce their demand for 9-hour day.

**PITTSFIELD.** In January, Carpenters Union fined several members for working on new Stanley shops at 25 cents per hour when union price was 28 cents; violators claimed peculiar nature of the work freed them from rules of the union but officers did not agree. *May.* Local machinists started movement for organization of union, men maintaining that 9 hours should constitute a day's work. *September.* Labor Day parade was very successful, about 2,000 men were in line, including men from North Adams and Adams. — Central Labor Union reported \$1,000 net gain from field day. — Movement started to organize local bakers.

**Randolph.** In July, Bakery Wagon Drivers Union decided against Sunday work, violators to be suspended.

**SALEM.** In February, masons announced that they would ask for 45 cents per hour for day of 8 hours. — Movement inaugurated to organize printers union. *March.* John J. Connelly, shoes, and North Shore Shoe Co. became union shops. — Local branch of International Bartenders Union was formed. *June.* Temporary organization formed of branch of International Association of Machinists. *August.* Journeymen carpenters organized branch of National Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

**Southbridge.** In July, carpenters formed union, planning for 9-hour schedule. — Painters formed union.

**Spencer.** In August, local painters formed branch of Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers of America.

**SPRINGFIELD.** In January, Painters, Paper Hangers, and Decorators Union voted to demand 8-hour day after March 1, and notified employers of this decision. — Petitions were presented to city government by Painters and Carpenters Unions asking that permanent firemen be forbidden to do work of painters and carpenters about the property of the fire department; hearing held before Board of Fire Commissioners.

*February.* Master painters and decorators formed permanent organization, known as Master Painters and Decorators Association. — Printing Pressmen's Union held special meeting to consider strike against the White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Co.; engaged business agent to conduct the strike. — Hotel and Restaurant Cooks Union organized with about 40 members. — Committee appointed by Carriage and Wagon Workers Union to confer with employers regarding union demand for 9-hour day. — Bakers Union organized with 34 members; voted to ask for 10-hour day.

*March.* Journeymen Painters, Paper Hangers, and Decorators Union declared strike against nearly all employing painters, the demand for 8-hour day not having been granted; 3 days later, adopted temporary agreement and ordered members to return to work pending final settlement; effected compromise with employers on minor points of schedule and adopted working agreement for the year. — Teamsters Union voted to bid on street sprinkling work for the city and to ask that only union men be given employment on such work. — Horseshoers Union voted to demand increase in wages from \$15 to \$18 for firemen and \$12 to \$15 for floormen, with 9-hour day, to begin April 29. — Sheet Metal Workers Union presented demand for 8-hour day to take effect May 1, wages to remain the same as for 9 hours. — Bartenders Union notified Liquor Dealers Association that union agreement was being broken by some employers who allowed boys to do the work of apprentices; later, appointed committee to confer with Liquor Dealers Association; employers made application for apprentices' membership in the union for the boys in question. — Team Owners Union petitioned superintendent of streets that only union team owners should be employed in his department; in April, as result of strike, demand was partially conceded, superintendent refusing, however, to discharge non-union team owners already employed by the department. — Laborers Protective Association voted not to strike in sympathy with striking team owners. — Typographical Union adopted schedule of hours and wages to go into effect April 1. — Waste handlers formed permanent union with about 27 members.

*April.* Waiters Union organized permanently. — Bartenders Union adopted rule requiring saloon keepers not to wait on customers from behind the bar, thus necessitating the employment of an extra man; action deferred by union until after the granting of new licenses. — Team Drivers Union voted to provide membership cards, the colors of which should be changed quarterly. — Armorers Association voted to apply to International Association of Metal Mechanics for charter as a means of affiliating with A. F. of L. — At Connecticut Valley Conference of Painters Unions, 8-hour day was reported in force in Springfield, Greenfield, and Holyoke. — Master Plumbers Association voted to concede demand of Plumbers Union for 8-hour day on condition that wages be paid only for hours of actual labor.

*May.* About 100 clerks in grocery and provision stores organized for the purpose of securing Wednesday half-holiday and the closing of stores on all evenings except Saturday. — In accordance with National movement, Machinists Union voted to demand 8 hour day on May 20 and to strike on that date if demands were not granted. — Grain Handlers and Teamsters Unions endorsed the strike of freight handlers. — Electrical Workers Union presented demand to New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. and United Electric Light Co. for 8-hour day, hours to be from 8 A.M. to 12 M. and from one to 5 P.M., with \$3.50 per day for foremen and \$3 for linemen, to take effect May 11; appointed committee to confer with employers regarding union demand. — Movement was begun to form union of bootblacks and their employers. — Journeymen Barbers Union voted to present demand for weekly half-holiday for each man, to be arranged satisfactorily to the employers and the men; later, referred difficulty with employers over weekly half-holiday to C. L. U. — Employing barbers formed permanent organization and voted not to concede demands of journeymen for weekly half-holiday. — Coal Handlers Union voted \$25 in aid of striking freight handlers.

*June.* Journeymen barbers voted to strike to enforce demand for half-holiday each week. — Stationary Firemen's Union voted to demand 8-hour shifts for all firemen in mills, factories, and other shops where fires must be kept 24 hours; voted not to strike to enforce demand. — Bootblacks organized new union excluding employers.

*July.* Agreement made by committee from C. L. U. with coal dealers, granting half-holiday, was ratified by Coal Handlers Union. — Steamfitters Union imposed \$10 fine upon members patronizing Mountain Park while boycott placed by Holyoke C. L. U. remained in force. — Teamsters Union disbanded. — Effort made to organize box-makers union, to be affiliated with C. L. U.

*August.* Boot and Shoe Makers and Repairers Union permanently organized with about 20 members; charter applied for from B. & S. W. U. — Retail Clerks Union No. 256 appointed committee to further the movement to have clothing stores closed at 10 P.M. Saturdays; later, committee discharged, movement being unpopular. — Team Drivers Union voted to request C. L. U. to declare boycott on firm employing non-union men. — Boot and Shoe Makers and Repairers Union voted to affiliate with C. L. U., appointed committee to ask all boot and shoe dealers to have repairing done in union shops; later, appointed committee to request all boot and shoe makers to adopt union prices, with alternative of being placed on unfair list.

**CENTRAL LABOR UNION.** In January, the Central Labor Union appointed committee of 5 members to conduct all boycotts; committee voted to employ men to watch unfair firms in order to report trade unionists who patronized such firms; voted to make special effort to suppress sale of non-union tobacco. — During the year 1900, 91 cases were referred to the C. L. U. for settlement, of which 39 were amicably adjusted; 40 boycotts were declared, 24 being successful and 5 pending.

*February.* Endorsed petition to City Council of team owners employed by the city that day's pay be made \$5 for 8 hours; voted to recommend ordinance making pay of city laborers \$1.75 for day of 9 hours; endorsed proposed bill to require transportation companies to allow employés one day of rest in 7 and instructed secretary to notify local members of the General Court of this action. — Executive board considered grievance of B. T. C. against union man who had employed non-union carpenters. — Report received from Painters, Paper Hangers, and Decorators Union that employers had refused to grant demand of journeymen for 8-hour day; action deferred.

*March.* Committee appointed to conduct boycotts presented list of union men who had patronized unfair firms. — Appointed committee to assist in settling strike of painters and paper hangers. — The following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the C. L. U. that a boycott placed on a firm remains in force, regardless of business change in firm, until removed by the C. L. U."

Bakers and Drop Forgers and Hammer-Men's Unions and Slasher Tenders Union No. 15 of Chicopee were affiliated.

*April.* Endorsed resolution presented by Grocery and Provision Clerks Union protesting against granting liquor license to grocery firm. — Walters, Cooks, and Waste Handlers Unions, and Painters Union of Chicopee were affiliated. — Three firms were removed from the unfair list; one carriage manufacturer and one real estate owner were declared unfair. — Executive committee received report from Team Owners Union that striking team owners would return to work under temporary agreement for 10 days. — Endorsed jobbers' scale submitted by Typographical Union and received report that scale had been adopted by newspapers.

*May.* Report received of strikes of freight handlers, sheet metal workers, and plumbers. — Carpenters reported increase of 10 cents in daily wage making wages \$2.50. — Horse-shoers Union reported that demand for higher wages had been granted to nearly all firemen and floormen. — Report received from Brewery Workers and Bottlers and Drivers Unions that 9-hour day for all the year with increase in wages for some employes had been obtained. — Committee appointed to investigate complaint of Barbers Union against shop which was kept open April 19, thus defying rule requiring shops to close on legal holidays. — One master sheet metal worker and one employing barber were removed from unfair list. — Voted financial aid to striking freight handlers.

*June.* Committee appointed to confer with employers who had failed to grant demand of machinists. — Coal Handlers reported demand for \$1 increase in wages, strike to be inaugurated if demand was not granted. — Lathers reported demand made for increase in wages of 2 cents per bundle on laths. — General adoption of 9-hour basis reported by Drop Forgers Union. — One firm removed from unfair list.

*July.* Endorsed boycott placed by Holyoke C. L. U. on Mountain Park. *August.* Action taken prohibiting members from serving in State militia, and many union men asked for discharge from local companies.

**TAUNTON.** In May, Stove Molders Union No. 39 held conference with manufacturers to discuss the wage question; no demand was made by molders, the increase in wages being left open for future discussion. *July.* Bartenders Union affiliated with Central Labor Union. — Barbers Union organized with about 25 members; later, voted that barber shops throughout the city should adopt union schedule of hours, closing on all holidays except when such holidays should fall on Saturday or Monday, and all evenings at 8 o'clock except Saturdays. — Central Labor Union voted to apply for charter from A. F. of L.

**Webster.** In May, carpenters formed temporary organization with about 20 members. *July.* Employes of Andrew J. Bates & Son organized as Boot and Shoe Workers Union, thus unionizing the factory.

**Westfield.** In January, C. L. U. held meeting at which it was reported that the number of local trade unionists had increased to over 800; during the year 8 new unions were chartered. *February.* Painters organized union. *May.* Bricklayers and Masons Union voted not to strike against firm which had been declared unfair by Mason Tenders Union, notice having been received from International Bricklayers and Masons Union that such strike would not be endorsed; trouble which arose between union and Mason Tenders Union, owing to this decision, was amicably adjusted in August.

**Whitman.** In August, striking cutters and sole leather workers, to the number of 82, from the Regal Shoe Co. applied for membership in local branch of B. & S. W. U.

**Williamstown.** In March, local carpenters at meeting called for the purpose signed agreement making 9 hours a day's work and establishing uniform wage rate, men agreeing not to work for less than this rate when employed individually. — Meeting of plumbers held to agitate movement for 9-hour day.

**Winchester.** In May, attempt made to organize machinists employed by the McKay Shoe Machinery Co.

**WORCESTER.** In January, Painters Union No. 48 approved decision of Paper Hangers Protective League to petition for charter as branch of Brotherhood of Painters, Paper Hangers, and Decorators of America; committee appointed to confer with paper hangers with regard to trade regulations governing the 2 crafts. One member received grant of \$150 from National organization as benefit because of total disability. — Mass meeting of retail clerks held in the interest of organizing a Retail Clerks Union. — Branch

of National Association of Stationary Engineers organized with 54 members. — By action of the International Union of Brick Masons and Plasterers boycott placed by local union upon local contractor was removed.

*February.* Paper Hangers Protective League applied for charter as branch of Brotherhood of Painters, Paper Hangers, and Decorators of America. — Steamfitters Union made demand for 8 hours and \$3.25 minimum wage per day. — Measures taken toward formation of Coopers Union. — Carpenters Union presented demand to building contractors for 8-hour day at \$2.50 minimum wage, to be in effect for one year from June 1; no action taken by contractors. — B. T. C. endorsed demand of Carpenters Union for 8-hour day. — Painters and Decorators Union voted to demand 8-hour day. — Steamfitters Helpers Union appointed committee to prepare demand for 8-hour schedule. — Bricklayers Union presented demand for 45 cents minimum hourly wage. — Printers Union made demand for 9-hour day. — To increase membership in anticipation of general movement of local painters to obtain 8-hour day, Painters Unions voted to open charter lists for 30 days and place initiation fee at minimum of \$2 for this time. — Building Trades Council endorsed bill before the Legislature to abolish contract labor on public buildings and appointed committee to attend hearing before legislative committee on labor.

*March.* Trunk and Bag Workers International Union began agitation to establish local branch. — Building Trades Council received instruction from National Building Trades Council that members of allied unions should be obliged to carry working cards at all times. — Painters Unions Nos. 48 and 245 held joint meeting to interest non-union painters and to discuss demand for shorter working-day and increased wages; later, Union No. 48 appointed committee to investigate the attitude of employers toward union labor; committee from master painters held conference with unions and signed union agreement for 8-hour day, and arranged arbitration committee to settle disputes. During March and April, membership of Painters Unions extended so as to include nearly 90 per cent of local painters. — Meeting of lathers held to agitate formation of Lathers Union; later, temporary organization formed to be affiliated with International Lathers Union. — Core Makers Union appointed committee to interview Mayor with regard to placing molding contracts for city work in local foundries. — At meeting of B. T. C. committee appointed to devise plan for establishing a local labor bureau; Scandinavian Carpenters Union affiliated. — Stonemasons Union re-affiliated with B. T. C.; voted to make special effort to strengthen union in view of demand to be made for 8-hour day.

*April.* Proposed agreement of Brewery Workers Union and brewers covering schedule of wages and settlement of disputes was approved by C. L. U. and B. T. C. — Attempt made by Painters Union No. 48 to enforce union scale of wages for painters employed in machine shops. — Janitors formed temporary organization with a view to obtaining fewer hours and increased pay. — French retail clerks held meeting to further effort of C. L. U. to form Retail Clerks Union. — Stonemasons Union discussed adoption of 8-hour day. — Delegates from various Building Trades Unions appeared at meeting held before public buildings committee of City Council to advocate adoption of day labor system in work on public buildings. — Building Trades Council placed boycott on 2 saloon keepers for employing non-union men to make repairs, and requested Brewery Workers and Bottlers and Drivers Unions to take similar action. — Electrical Workers Union discussed movement for 8-hour day. — French Carpenters Union admitted 40 members and declared one firm unfair, reporting the action to B. T. C. — Stable workers formed temporary union with 26 members. — Retail Clerks Union organized with 54 members and affiliated with C. L. U.; began movement to have stores close all evenings except Saturday, nights preceding holidays, and Christmas week; in May, appointed committee to devise plan for uniform system of half-holidays for summer months, and similar arrangement for remainder of the year.

*May.* Lathers Union organized permanently and adopted new schedule giving 8 hours for day's work at \$3 for first-class men and \$2.50 for second-class. — Core Makers Union endorsed action of Bartenders Union in declaring saloon keeper unfair; also endorsed linemen's strike and voted to give active assistance in both cases. — Central Labor Union declared local retail firm unfair. — Steamfitters Helpers Union voted to adopt 8-hour day on June 1, in accordance with demand made for 8 hours and \$2 per day. — Machinists Union having taken no part in National movement of machinists to obtain 9-hour day, agitation was begun by dissatisfied members to form machinists association independent of all National organizations. Union had been organized 2 years and its membership had fallen from 200 to about 50. — Steamfitters Union voted to adopt 8-hour day on June 1, no agreement having been made with employers, also to waive demand for increased wage until later date.



*June.* Horseshoers Union voted to inaugurate 9-hour day on July 1.

*July.* Steamfitters Union ordered strike, employers having refused to grant demand that union men be given full pay for all work done since June 1, when 8-hour day was adopted, men having received pay during this time for only 8 hours instead of 9 as expected. — Shop carpenters to the number of 186 formed temporary organization. — Stationary Firemen's Association received charter. — Granite Cutters Union removed boycott of 9 years' standing from local granite dealer, owing to the attitude of new management of the firm. — Employés of Norton Emery Wheel Co. organized to obtain fewer hours and increased wages, and to establish death and sick benefits for members. — Striking steamfitters and steamfitters' helpers received donations of \$25 from Metal Polishers Union, \$25 from Bottlers and Drivers Union, \$100 from Brewery Workers Union, and \$200 from Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employés. — Pressmen's Union voted to petition National association for new charter. — Machinists Union admitted about 50 new members. — Movement started to form unions of blacksmiths and roofers.

*August.* Cigar Makers Union endorsed strike of cigar makers of Montreal; voted to make per capita assessment for the benefit of striking steamfitters and helpers and to place 2 firms on unfair list, any member patronizing these firms to be fined \$5. — About 180 rag pickers formed Rag Pickers Union for purpose of aiding needy members through weekly assessment of 5 cents. — French Carpenters and Grocery and Provision Clerks Unions each voted \$50 to striking steamfitters and helpers. — Central Labor Union dissolved union of employés of Norton Emery Wheel Co. for refusing to abide by its decision. — Action of Steamfitters Union in declaring 8 employers unfair was endorsed by B. T. C. and C. L. U. — Agitation begun by C. L. U. to organize livery stable employés; in September, declared 2 markets unfair; received report of permanent organization of Printing Pressmen and Stationary Engineers; received application for charters from metal mechanics and coal handlers.

**In General.** In June, A. F. of L. assessed members of trades unions 5 cents each for the machinists' strike fund, thus raising about \$85,000 in the United States. *August.* Conference of delegates from American Federation of Textile Operatives and International Union of Textile Workers, representing 150,000 cotton operatives of the North and South, respectively, was held in New York and amalgamation of the 2 organizations effected by affiliation with A. F. of L.

## ANALYSIS.

The extended presentation of trades unions for the nine months ending September 30, 1901, covers so many subjects, and the nature of the actions taken by the organizations was so varied, that it is difficult to make a condensed classification that is comprehensive.

The following is a classification of the movements taken by the various labor unions with the number of actions properly belonging to each: Trade-union movements, 379; wages and hours of labor, 140; formation of new unions, 140; affiliations, 31; strike movements, 30; State and local government, 17; individuals and firms, 15; National government, 4.

The classification termed "trade-union movements" represents the largest number of actions, comprising over 50 per cent of the whole number. Among the many movements included under the term may be mentioned the following: Annual reports; fining of members; dissolution of unions;

donations to striking unions; stoppage allowances; placing of boycotts; establishments voted "fair" and "unfair"; grievances over introduction of new machinery or change of work; increase in membership; test cases; agitation over union label; and curtailment benefits.

In enumerating the movements, each action has been classified under but one head; in some cases the decision was entirely arbitrary as the subjects might appropriately be included under more than one head.

The different sections of the State are well represented, as will be seen from the following statement. The classification is by counties, showing the number of cities and towns wherein trade-union movements took place during the period covered: Berkshire, 4; Bristol, 6; Essex, 8; Franklin, 1; Hampden, 5; Hampshire, 1; Middlesex, 8; Norfolk, 3; Plymouth, 2; Suffolk, 2; Worcester, 9.



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**WORKINGMEN'S SOCIAL AND  
INDUSTRIAL BENEFITS.**

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## WORKINGMEN'S SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BENEFITS.

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[This section includes brief abstracts of the action of employers for the benefit of their employes or to improve the condition of employment; and also of bequests or gifts from whatever source if intended primarily to improve industrial conditions.]

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**BOSTON.** In January, employes of F. A. Walker & Co. received a bonus of two per cent on all sales made by them between Nov. 20 and Dec. 25, 1900. — By decision of the Railroad Commissioners, the Boston Elevated Railway Co. was ordered to place vestibule cars on certain of its surface divisions before Dec. 1, 1901, and if the experiment proved successful to equip all its surface lines thus, before Jan. 1, 1905. This decision was rendered in answer to a petition presented by the Boston Elevated, Lynn and Boston, and West Roxbury and Roslindale Railway Companies asking that they be exempt from the law providing for the use of vestibule cars. — At the annual meeting of the Ingleside Corporation, report was made concerning the Ingleside Home for girls, showing the receipt of \$2,309 during the year; the largest number of girls cared for at the home in any one month was 27. — Boston Nursery for Blind Babies opened; owing to lack of available funds, only four children could be provided for at first, the number to be increased to 20, the limit for which accommodations allowed; the children were to be cared for until they reached five years of age when they would be transferred to the Kindergarten for the Blind. — Filene Co-operative Association, including the firm of Filene & Co., and all the employes, held its annual dance. — Boston & Maine Relief Association held its sixteenth annual meeting; the reports showed a membership of 1,715 persons, 202 having become members during the year; \$22,997 were received from assessments and other sources; the sum of \$17,000 was paid out in 17 cases as death benefits, and \$6,200 on 435 disability claims; the association pays a weekly sick benefit of \$6 during a period of 18 weeks, and a death benefit of \$1,000. It was determined to make an effort to increase the membership by bringing into affiliation various small benefit associations of B. & M. R. R. employes. — Mutual Benefit Association of the employes of Joseph Breck & Sons Corp. was organized with 80 members, the purpose being to provide benefits in case of sickness or death.

*February.* Salvation Army opened new quarters at the South End, increasing the capacity of its workshops so as to give employment to nearly twice the usual number of persons. — Consumers' League held its annual meeting and considered plans for the improvement of conditions in factories and workshops. — One of the large dry goods stores of the city has appointed Mrs. Minerva B. Tobey as Social Secretary. This is a new feature in industrial affairs and is already looked upon with much favor. Many of the large department stores in New York have adopted the innovation and find the Social Secretary a valuable adjunct to their business. The duties of the Social Secretary are to become acquainted with the lives and environment of the employes, the women especially, and to do all that is in her power to improve them physically, socially, and intellectually; complaints are heard and investigated, she being, essentially, the arbiter of disagreements arising among the employes, and settling all differences; practical talks are given each month, on successive mornings, that all the saleswomen may attend. The business interests of both employer and employes are given due consideration.

*March.* Hearing was held before the Legislative Committee on Railroads on a bill requiring all railroads running out of Boston to furnish season tickets for workingmen at reduced rates. — The building of the Conservatory of Music in Franklin Square was purchased by the Rev. Dr. George L. Perrin, with the assistance of local philanthropists, the

object of the purchase being to establish a hotel for young women who are entirely or largely dependent upon their own resources; the matter, beyond the purchase of the property, is to be on a purely business basis. — Report was received that the Thomas G. Plant Co. had plans ready for the erection of a gymnasium near its factory, for the benefit of its 8,300 employes. — Domestic Reform League of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union started an investigation upon two questions, as to whether the household employé can be made to desire training for herself, and whether it is possible to hire a part of the housework done by persons living outside the home; lists of questions touching each subject were sent out, the answers to which were to be made the basis of a report. — Under the direction of the trustees of the Boston Public Library a free course of lectures of interest to workmen was given.

*April.* A society for the protection of Italian immigrants was instituted. The society proposed to send leaflets to the towns sending most of the immigrants, explaining the difficulties and dangers to be met, to have agents at railway stations and docks to meet persons who had no friends here. Whenever possible, persons having no definite destination would be persuaded to avoid settling in cities and as a means of accomplishing this, the society planned to maintain a labor bureau through which farmers, contractors, and other persons desiring Italian labor might be brought into communication with the immigrants in the society's charge. In addition, night and winter schools were to be established to give instruction in English and elements of civil government of the United States. The society would depend upon charity for its support. — As a means of improving the physical condition and moral tone of its employes, the Boston & Maine Railroad Co. have a building for the use of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association; the plans for utilizing the building embraced a dining-room, where good meals should be served at a minimum cost; a library, reception room, bowling alley, and a dormitory providing 22 beds, where a night's lodging might be had upon payment of 20 cents. All railroad men were to be eligible to the privileges, the charges, where attached, being reduced 20 per cent for members of the association. It was intended to make this one of the most perfectly equipped buildings of its kind in the United States. — Employes of Vorenberg & Hecht formed a benefit association with over 100 members, for the purpose of furnishing aid in case illness or accident should prevent an employé from working. A gift of \$50 from the firm formed the nucleus of the fund to be augmented by weekly assessments from the members. — American Steam Gauge and Valve Manufacturing Co. gave a complimentary dance to its employes, the occasion being the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the company; most of the large stockholders as well as the directors and officials were present. — Workers' Co-operative Association held a mass meeting to explain the objects of the association, and to increase its membership; plans for the proposed Labor Temple were discussed. (See Labor Chronology for 1900, page 100.) — In the new store opened by Filene & Co., a large part of the upper floor was devoted to a recreation room for employes, a lunch room and a library with a piano being among the conveniences provided. — The Women's Educational and Industrial Union, at its annual meeting, received encouraging reports from various committees; the treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$7,208, the receipts for the year having amounted to \$109,606; donations were made to the Union to the amount of \$2,131. The hygiene committee reported success in its efforts to investigate and abate the smoke nuisance, in Boston; the protective committee collected bills for 173 persons, the total amount being \$1,008; the employment committee had registered 8,699 employers and 3,249 laborers; filled 2,256 places, found employment for 2,274 girls, and supplied day labor in 771 cases; fees received from April, 1900, to April, 1901, amounted to \$2,915 and expenses to \$2,859, leaving a balance of \$56; the business agency department registered 1,093 laborers and 969 employers; filled 696 places, day labor being supplied in 272 instances; the department reported a deficit of \$154, having received \$938 and expended \$1,092; 277 visits were made by the befriending committee to the homes of women applying for aid and 230 visits, in their behalf, to hospitals and societies; clothing was furnished to 37 families; the union schools for housekeeping reported an attendance of 36 pupils in the first term and 35 in the second.

*May.* Land was purchased in the West End by Edwin Ginn for the purpose of building a group of first-class tenement houses which could be rented low enough to accommodate the poorer people and still yield a small profit on the investment. This was reported by the tenement house committee of the Twentieth Century Club as the only project being undertaken for the relief of conditions in the congested districts; the few first and second class tenement houses built from 1897 to 1901 had rented for at least \$16 a month, so that the poorer people had been left out of account. — A course of free lectures by a practical mill man was given under the direction of A. Shuman & Co., a

section of their store being fitted up with a loom for demonstration; the lectures were devised to show the uses and character of wool, shoddy, wool extracts, etc., the methods of dyeing and finishing and, especially, to make clear how inferior grades of cloth may be recognized. Two lectures were given each week for the instruction, particularly, of advanced pupils in the public schools; to create an interest in the matter, free scholarships at the Institute of Technology, or some similar institution, were offered for the best essays on the subjects discussed. — The Lend-a-Hand Society held its annual meeting and heard encouraging reports concerning its various activities. A plea was made for the employment of old men, it being claimed that nearly all large establishments were in the habit of filling their places with growing boys who were unfit for work. — At the first of a series of concerts given to raise funds for a gymnasium for the Working Boys' Home, on Bennet Street, about \$200, half the amount necessary for the purpose, was received. — An effort was made to excite interest in the establishment of a park and playground near the Phillips Brooks School, in Dorchester, to be known as the Phillips Brooks Park; the plea was made that most of the parks in the section were accessible to but very few of the children in whose behalf they were authorized.

*June.* Prominent persons had plans under consideration for the amicable adjustment of differences between employers and employes, the plan appearing most feasible being the establishment of courts which should be authorized by law to hear all parties to industrial disputes, to decide, for a reasonable time in the future, what should be a fair minimum wage and a fair maximum work day, and to enforce such decision by appropriate penalties, the court not being authorized, however, to order employes to work, or capitalists to carry on business. — About 250 employes of the Armstrong Transfer Co. were given an outing by the company, as has been the custom annually for several years. The party started from Boston and made the trip by special train and boat to Providence, Newport, and Rocky Point; trips in previous years had been made to Saratoga.

*July.* In the vacation schools in Boston, for the season, beside the ordinary work, considerable attention was given to some practical branch, rattan and straw weaving being of special interest to the older children. The average daily attendance was 200. — Through the local Federation of Jewish Charities boarding places were found for 42 infants, thus enabling the mothers to become self-supporting by resuming work which the care of the children had forced them to give up; in many cases the parents were able to pay a part or the whole of the board for the child. Following the example of the Boston Federation, the Hebrew charities of Cincinnati and New York began work along similar lines.

*August.* •The Hersey Manufacturing Co. entertained its employes with an excursion down the harbor.

*September.* The employes of W. C. Loftus & Co. and the contractors and workmen employed on their new store were given a complimentary dinner by the firm.

**BROCKTON.** In January, three of the largest shoe manufacturers announced their intention of continuing to provide lunches for their employes; in the factories of the George E. Keith Co., the P. B. Keith Shoe Co. and R. B. Grover & Co., lunch rooms are attached; these are not run for profit but simply for the convenience and benefit of the employes. At all of these factories, hundreds of employes are fed during the noon hour. — Report of the Huntington School savings fund shows the year 1900 to have been most successful. The number of accounts opened was 154 while the number of accounts closed was 109; there were 17,014 deposits made, the amount being \$1,646, interest thereupon being \$94. This bank was opened in connection with the Huntington School in 1891, it being the first school in the State to conduct a savings bank for school children. The children are allowed to make deposits once a week, and to receive interest upon same. — Superintendent of the tack factory of D. B. Gurney entertained the many employes of the company at his home.

*February.* The M. A. Packard Co., of Brockton, has fitted up a well appointed lunch room for the benefit of its employes; besides providing the lunch room, the company has built a kitchen with a gas range and every facility for quick cooking. — The People's Wood Yard Co. reported a successful year. This work was begun in February, 1900. The object of the company is to provide work in the wood yard for the unemployed; it also helps destitute widows and the worthy poor. The men who are given employment in the yard average from 65 cents to a dollar per day. The wood is sold at prevailing rates.

*June.* The George E. Keith Co. tendered a musical service to its employes at the new No. 4 factory, in process of construction. The best of feeling exists between the firm and employes, and the entertainment was given by the company as one of thanksgiving. The company employs about 1,500 persons, and each was supplied with two tickets.



*July.* Report received that the Board of Health would investigate the sanitary conditions of local factories, it being alleged that the sanitation in some of the establishments was very poor.

*August.* Brockton Industrial Co-operative Association held quarterly meeting; the auditor's report showed that the number of sales at the association store amounted to \$3,984; after allowing for interest, depreciation, etc., a balance remained of \$460, which was disposed of as follows: Dividend of seven per cent on members' purchases,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on non-members' purchases. — Plans inaugurated for the building of a home for working men and women.

**Brookfield.** In March, attendant upon the notice given by E. & A. H. Batcheller Shoe Co. of a 10 per cent reduction in wages of employes, was an offer of a profit-sharing plan. The proposition was that all profits for the year over a six per cent dividend for the stockholders should be divided into two equal parts, half to be divided among the employes, the stockholders to receive the other half. The directors of the company held a mass meeting of the employes for the purpose of announcing the reduction, the business conditions were fully explained, and the reason for a cutdown made manifest.

**Brookline.** In February, a most successful entertainment was given by the employes of the Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co. in aid of the mutual benefit association which is connected with the concern. — Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co. established a co-operative savings bank for the benefit of its employes, to be under their supervision. The funds are to be invested with the company at the discretion of the employes, the company being willing to give security for such loans, and to pay from four to six per cent interest.

**CAMBRIDGE.** In January, an organization was formed of colored people to improve the industrial, moral, and physical condition of their race; some of the leading colored people of the city were interested in the organization. A co-operative hand laundry was fitted up, an employment bureau opened, plans were inaugurated for the establishment of bakeries, barber shops, and restaurants, and a printing plant whereby industrial opportunities would be open to colored men and women. On April 1, it was reported that this profit-sharing association was given up, not receiving the co-operation of the colored people in general; the hand laundry was abolished, and all other schemes were held in abeyance.

*July.* About 100 employes of the George F. Blake Manufacturing Co., of East Cambridge, were given a day's outing at Nantasket, all expenses being borne by the firm.

**CHELSEA.** In September, new clubhouse for poor boys was opened with a membership of 75. The club will be supported by private subscription; over \$1,000 has been subscribed towards the running expenses for the first year. Club will be made as attractive as possible for the boys and will be fitted up with books, games, and amusements.

**Dracont.** Since the purchase of the Collins Mills by the American Woollen Co. great changes have taken place in the village of Collinsville. The new company enlarged the plant, erected new, commodious quarters, and increased the business to such an extent as to bring employes from other sections. The population of the village has largely increased thereby. Colonial cottages have been built for the use of the workmen and their families, and many of the old houses have been remodeled at the expense of the company.

**FALL RIVER.** In February, R. A. McWhirr Co. tendered its employes a banquet and entertainment. This is an annual custom of the firm, and is much appreciated and enjoyed by the employes. — Trustees of the Textile School received offer from Miss Sarah Brayton of lot of land containing over 20,000 square feet, valued at \$15,000, provided the new building to be erected thereon be called the Bradford Durfee Textile School of Fall River. Offer was accepted on conditions named, the location being one of the most desirable in the city. The site already purchased by the trustees will be sold. Bradford Durfee founded the textile industry in Fall River. By Chap. 175, Acts of 1901, the trustees of the textile school were authorized to change its name to the Bradford Durfee Textile School of Fall River. The same Legislature appropriated the sum of \$35,000 towards the erection and equipment of school, provided a like additional amount be raised in 1901. In August, contract was given for the new building, estimated cost to be \$61,700.

*July.* Employes of Bourne mills received twenty-fourth semi-annual profit-sharing dividend of three per cent on wages earned during preceding six months. Since the inauguration of the system of profit sharing in the mills, the capacity has been doubled.

*August.* Employes of Edmund Whitehead were tendered an outing by the firm.

**Greenfield.** In February, new operating room for emergency cases was furnished by the Farren Memorial Hospital, to be used for railroad and mill accidents. *March.* Boston & Maine Railroad began preparations for the establishment of a Y. M. C. A. building, to be fitted up with reading, smoking, and amusement rooms. The road recently built a "bunk" house where bunks are furnished for 10 cents each, and meals may be obtained for 25 cents.

**HAVERHILL.** In May, the employes of T. S. Ruddock & Son were presented with \$5 each for their efforts during the fire which occurred at the factory. *August.* Vacation schools closed with the report that 730 children had been in attendance during the session. Classes were formed for kindergarten work, sewing, leather work, paper work, cane seating, and Sloyd work. *September.* Employes at factory of Chas. K. Fox formed mutual aid society, Mr. Fox offering \$1,000 as a guarantee fund.

**HOLYOKE.** In March, National Blank Book Co. remodeled dining-room for employes and added two reading rooms, one for women and one for men. Dinners or luncheons are furnished in the dining room at about cost. The firm employs 325 persons. *September.* The Y. M. C. A. held public receptions, one of which was tendered to local mechanics and machinists. It was announced that plans for the new technical course had been completed, and that the fall term would begin Oct. 1.

**LOWELL.** In February, Putnam & Son tendered their employes a banquet as has been their custom annually. — The management of the Tremont & Suffolk Mills started a series of talks at the Lowell Textile School for overseers and second hands with their friends. The subjects covered valuable information on cotton manufacturing in all its stages as well as water power, humidity, etc., in cotton mills. — Lowell Hospital Association reported that \$8,000 had been received during the year 1900 from the different corporations interested, and 653 employes of these manufacturing establishments were admitted for treatment during that time. The Lowell Hospital Association dates as far back as 1839, when the necessity of having a hospital, where operatives of the many textile establishments of the city could be treated, was realized.

*March.* The new Mill No. 3 of Shaw Stocking Co. was dedicated with concert and ball tendered the employes and their friends by the company; over 1,000 persons enjoyed the hospitalities of the firm and commendation of the good feeling existing between the company and its employes was expressed.

*April.* The employes of the Kitson Machine Shop received an aggregate monthly dividend of 28 per cent, representing an output of 44 machines of certain kinds; for all in excess of 30 machines a dividend of two per cent per machine was given.

*May.* William W. Crosby, principal of the Lowell Textile School, delivered an instructive course of lectures during the winter at many of the high schools in the State. The subjects covered cotton manufacturing in all its branches, the purpose of the lectures being to interest the pupils in the textile industry. In addition to instruction in cotton manufacturing, considerable attention is given at the textile school to the manufacture of wool, worsted, and silk; the school has grown to such an extent that the Legislature of 1901 appropriated the sum of \$35,000 for the erection of new buildings in addition to the appropriation of \$18,000 granted by the Commonwealth for the general expenses of the school. The average attendance at the day sessions for the 1900 term was 75, while the average number of pupils attending evenings was 350. Evening courses are free to local mill operatives, while the day school tuition is \$100 for Lowell students and \$150 for non-residents.

**LYNN.** In February, employes of Joseph Caunt & Co. formed a sick benefit society; an initiation fee will be charged and 10 cents weekly dues; \$6 a week for 12 weeks will be paid to sick members who are in good standing.

*July.* A new corporation was formed for the purpose of establishing "The Wage Workers Co-operative Emergency Hospital." Membership certificates were placed at \$1 each which would cover expense of ordinary cases. The plan was assured financial support. — Thomas W. Gardiner tendered his employes a day's outing.

*August.* A workingmen's home was established by the Volunteers of America; cheap, clean lodgings, with wholesome food and pleasant surroundings are to be provided at lowest prices.

*September.* A charitable institution, built by private enterprise, is reported to be in course of construction. The building is to afford shelter and food to the poor of the city and to enable them to secure employment. Plans were inaugurated to have a free library

and two industrial schools connected with the institution whereby the unemployed may be able to earn something while waiting for positions. The promoter of the scheme was Mr. Alexander, now a resident of Bath, Me.

**NEW BEDFORD.** In January, the New Bedford Textile School installed various new machines and other apparatus donated by firms in Boston, Bridgewater, New Bedford, and Cohoes, New York. Later, the trustees of the school purchased land adjoining the site of their building with the purpose of increasing their accommodations so as to add departments of chemistry, dyeing, and knitting. The Legislature was asked to appropriate \$18,000 for the school, provided the local city government should appropriate \$7,000. This the Legislature did in April with the proviso that the yearly tuition fee for day pupils who are non-residents of Massachusetts should be not less than \$150. In April, plans for the new structure were submitted. The New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association decided to devote the income of a fund, left by the late Moses Pierce, to the purchase of bronze medals, to be awarded, for very high attainment, to members of the graduating classes in certain textile schools; the trustees were notified that the New Bedford Textile School had been selected to receive the first medal thus awarded.

**May.** An opinion was given by the District Attorney making it unlawful for any child between 14 and 16 years of age to work in a mill unless he shall hold a certificate from the superintendent of schools in the city or town in which he works. The law allows children between the ages mentioned to work, provided they have attended school for a specified time. In some instances, when certificates were refused by the superintendent of schools in one city, they were obtained fraudulently elsewhere, and, some such cases having been discovered, the above-mentioned opinion of the District Attorney was obtained by the State Inspector of Factories.—The average attendance at evening sessions of the New Bedford Textile School was 300. The instruction in the school is devoted entirely to cotton manufacturing, designing, and mill engineering; instruction in some branches is given at the Swain Free School, as the textile school is not as yet completely equipped. The Legislature of 1901 appropriated the sum of \$18,000 for the general expenses of the school.

**PITTSFIELD.** In January, an industrial department was introduced at the Boys' Club; Sloyd work was taken up at the beginning with very satisfactory results, and plans were made by the instructor to add to the department other features of interest to older boys; instruction was also given in shoemaking. A penny savings bank was opened and during the month deposits amounting to \$20 were received from 35 boys.—Central Labor Union opened reading rooms for workmen; magazines, daily papers, and over 300 books were placed at their disposal.

**Plymouth.** In September, Edward Harris, of Boston, gave \$5,000 to the employees of the Plymouth Cordage Co., of which he is a large stockholder, for the erection of a building with a hall in which entertainments may be held and a restaurant where lunches may be served, tea and coffee to be furnished at a low price for employees who carry lunches from home.

**QUINCY.** In August, the officers of the Fore River Engine Co., in the name of the Seven Oaks Real Estate Trust, purchased the estate known as the Seven Oaks, in Braintree, the purpose being to divide the land into house lots of 10,000 square feet each, to be offered to the employees of the company at approximately one-third the price they would otherwise pay. The stock of the trust was divided into 250 shares of \$100 each, to be sold to the employees who receive profits proportional to the stock held by them, the privilege also being given of exchanging the shares for land. Plans were made to preserve the natural beauty of the site, as far as possible, so as to encourage the building of attractive houses.

**SPRINGFIELD.** In March, the Chapman Valve Manufacturing Co. equipped the third floor of its main building as a reading and recreation room for the employees, to be open during the noon hour and on Sundays and holidays from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; interesting and instructive books and the best mechanical and daily papers were provided. *April.* The employees of Meigs & Co. were given a complimentary dinner by the firm, in accordance with the annual custom; plan of adopting a suggestion box was reported, this being a box into which all employees may put written suggestions to the managers who will open the box once each month and consider all suggestions made.—Cutler & Porter gave a banquet to their employees, 18 persons being present, to celebrate the

twenty-first anniversary of the establishment of the firm. *May.* Report was received of the continued success and popularity of the reading and recreation rooms provided by the Springfield Railway Co. for its employes. — The Wayfarers' Lodge, maintained by the city, under the overseers of the poor, was closed for the summer, and report was received that it would not be re-opened, owing to the fact that it had become a heavy expense to the city. The superintendent of the Elm Street Mission offered to assume the work done at the Lodge, in caring for tramps, by opening a wood yard in connection with the mission, provided the city would close its yard. *September.* The Chapman Valve Manufacturing Co. began the work of fitting up, for their employes, a kitchen and bath rooms, in addition to the reading and recreation rooms already established. The plans for the kitchen included the services of an experienced cook.

**WORCESTER.** In January, a Women's Union Label League was organized for the purpose of furthering the sale of products bearing the union label, as a means of ensuring fair wages and other conditions for workingmen. — Plans were reported by the school board for opening departments of manual training and cooking in two districts.

*February.* The benefit fund of the American Steel & Wire Co.,\* the reserve for which was started in January, 1900, was put into operation; the fund is intended to aid employes who are injured in the service of the company.

*March.* The Whittall Mills Mutual Aid Society held its thirteenth annual banquet. The society includes, as members, 163 employes in the carpet mills. Members are given benefits in case of sickness, the money being raised by assessing the other members 10 cents, each week, during the man's illness; it was reported that the average cost to each member for this benefit, during the year, had been less than five cents a week. — The Consumers' League held an exhibition of clothing bearing the label of the league, the purpose being to explain the aim of the league, and to interest the public in buying goods made under wholesome conditions. Articles were shown from 11 factories, four local firms being represented.

*April.* An exhibition was held of the work done, during the past winter, by the employes of the American Steel & Wire Co., in the evening drawing school maintained for their benefit by the company. This school was started 10 years previously, by the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co. and through it the efficiency of the employes has been greatly increased. The exhibition represented the work of 35 men, old and young, in free hand, mechanical, and architectural drawing. A new feature was announced for the following year in the offer, by the superintendent of the South works, of two prizes of \$10 and \$5, respectively, for the best and next to the best drawings made.

*July.* Four foremen in the employ of the local division of the American Steel & Wire Co. were retired by the company after a long period of service. — The plans for the new buildings for the Morgan Construction Co., upon which work was begun during the month, included a reading room and coffee room for the use of the employes. — A movement was begun to establish a library for trade union men which should include the trade journals and works on economics. A considerable number of books had been already donated.

*September.* Report was received of the continued success and popularity of the railroad club. This club was established by the B. & M. R.R. and N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. jointly, a room being furnished for their employes.

**In General.** In January, the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. issued an order forbidding employes to make assignments of their wages and obliging them to withdraw existing assignments; the practice will be allowed only in cases of especial need which are to be investigated by the company. This action arose from the need of relieving the officials of the great amount of care necessary to prevent fraudulent assignments. *March.* The employes of the National Biscuit Co., numbering nearly 7,000, were notified that they would be given a favorable opportunity to invest in the preferred stock of the company, the intention being to establish co-operation with the employes.

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\* See Labor Chronology for 1900, page 109.



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**LABOR LEGISLATION.**  
**1901.**

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# LABOR LEGISLATION—1901.

## ACTS.

[CHAP. 80.]

### AN ACT RELATIVE TO SUNDAY WORK BY BOOTBLACKS.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows :*

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for bootblacks to carry on their business on Sunday up to the hour of eleven in the forenoon.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved February 21, 1901.]

[CHAP. 106.]

### AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS ON THE PREMISES OF THE STATE PRISON.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows :*

SECTION 1. Convicts in the state prison may be employed, in the custody of an officer, on any part of the premises of the prison; and an escape from such premises shall be deemed an escape from the prison.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved March 5, 1901.]

[CHAP. 113.]

### AN ACT TO REQUIRE THE POSTING OF TIME-TABLES IN MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section ten of chapter five hundred and eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, as amended by section one of chapter three hundred and seventy-eight of the acts of the year nineteen hundred, is hereby further amended by adding at the end of said section the words:—and every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such persons are employed a printed notice stating the number of hours' work required of them on each day of the week, the hours of commencing and stopping such work, and the hour when the time or times allowed for dinner or for other meals begin and end. The printed form of such notice shall be furnished by the chief of the district police and shall be approved by the attorney-general; and the employment of any such person for a longer time in any day than that so stated shall be deemed a violation of this section; and for the purpose of this act the expression "mercantile establishments" shall have the following meanings:—Any premises used for the purposes of trade in the purchase or sale of any goods or merchandise, and any premises used for the purposes of a restaurant or for publicly providing and serving meals,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 10.* No minor under eighteen years of age, and no woman, shall be employed in laboring in any mercantile establishment more than fifty-eight hours in any one week: *provided*, that the restrictions imposed by this section shall not apply during the month of December in each year to persons employed in shops for the sale of goods at retail; and every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such persons are employed a printed notice stating the number of hours' work required of them on each day of the week, the hours of commencing and stopping such work, and the hour when the time or times allowed for dinner or for other meals begin and end. The printed form of such notice shall be furnished by the chief of the district police and shall be approved by the attorney-general; and the employment



of any such person for a longer time in any day than that so stated shall be deemed a violation of this section; and for the purpose of this act the expression "mercantile establishments" shall have the following meanings:—Any premises used for the purposes of trade in the purchase or sale of any goods or merchandise, and any premises used for the purposes of a restaurant or for publicly providing and serving meals.

SECTION 2. Any employer, superintendent, overseer or other agent of a mercantile establishment violating any of the provisions of the foregoing section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars for each offence.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved March 6, 1901.*]

[CHAP. 164.]

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT THE EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF CERTAIN ACIDS.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows :*

SECTION 1. No minor under eighteen years of age shall be employed in the manufacture of acids when such employment is dangerous or injurious to the health of such minor.

SECTION 2. The state board of health shall upon the application of any citizen of the Commonwealth determine, after such investigation as said board may deem necessary, whether or not the manufacture of a particular acid is dangerous or injurious to the health of minors under eighteen years of age; and the decision of said board shall be conclusive evidence whether or not the manufacture of a particular acid is dangerous or injurious to the health of such minors.

SECTION 3. Any person who employs a minor under eighteen years of age in the manufacture of an acid after the state board of health has decided that such manufacture is dangerous or injurious to the health of such minor shall be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars for each offence. [*Approved March 20, 1901.*]

[CHAP. 166.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF WORKMEN ON IRON OR STEEL FRAMED BUILDINGS.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows :*

SECTION 1. Whenever in the erection of an iron or steel framed building the spaces between the girders or floor beams of any floor are not filled or covered by the permanent construction of said floors before another story is added to the building, then a close plank flooring shall be placed and maintained over such spaces, from the time when the beams or girders are placed in position until said permanent construction is applied: *provided, however,* that openings may be left through said floors for the passage of workmen or material, which openings shall be protected by a stout hand railing not less than four feet high.

SECTION 2. In the construction of any iron or steel framed building having a clear story of twenty-five feet elevation or more a staging with a close plank flooring shall be placed under the whole extent of the beams, girders or trusses of such story upon which iron or steel workers are working, and not more than ten feet below the underside of such beams, girders and trusses.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the inspectors of public buildings attached to the inspection department of the Massachusetts district police to enforce the provisions of this act.

SECTION 4. Whoever violates any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars for each offence. [*Approved March 20, 1901.*]

[CHAP. 370.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO SPECIFICATIONS TO BE FURNISHED TO PERSONS EMPLOYED IN COTTON, WOOLEN AND WORSTED FACTORIES.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter one hundred and forty-four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the words:—The maximum length of a cut or piece shall not exceed five per cent of the in-

tended length of the same,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 1.* The occupier or manager of every textile factory shall post in every room where any employees work by the job, in legible writing or printing, and in sufficient numbers to be easily accessible to such employees, specifications of the character of each kind of work to be done by them, and the rate of compensation. Such specifications in the case of weaving rooms shall state the intended or maximum length or weight of a cut or piece, the count per inch of reed, and the number of picks per inch, and the price per cut or piece, or per pound; or, if payment is made per pick or per yard, the price per pick or per yard; and each warp shall bear a designating ticket or mark of identification. In roving or spinning rooms the number of roving or yarn and the price per hank for each size of machine shall be stated; and each machine shall bear a ticket stating the number of the roving or yarn made upon it. The maximum length of a cut or piece shall not exceed five per cent of the intended length of the same.

*SECTION 2.* Section three of said chapter is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the words:—and they shall be authorized to go into any room, mill or factory to ascertain the facts relating to any work done therein or coming from any other room, mill or factory, and to take the measurements thereof; and any one interfering with them shall be liable to the penalties prescribed in section two hereof,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 3.* The members of the inspection department of the district police force shall enforce the provisions of this act; and they shall be authorized to go into any room, mill or factory to ascertain the facts relating to any work done therein or coming from any other room, mill or factory, and to take the measurements thereof; and any one interfering with them shall be liable to the penalties prescribed in section two hereof. [Approved May 8, 1901.]

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## RESOLVES.

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### [CHAP. 42.]

#### RESOLVE IN FAVOR OF THE NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE SCHOOL.

*Resolved,* That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth to the Trustees of the New Bedford Textile School, the sum of eighteen thousand dollars, to be applied to the purposes of the textile school established and conducted at New Bedford by the said corporation: *provided, however,* that no part of the sum herein authorized shall be paid until satisfactory evidence has been furnished to the auditor of accounts of the Commonwealth that an additional sum of seven thousand dollars has been paid to the said trustees by the city of New Bedford, or received by them from other sources; and *provided, further,* that the yearly tuition fee at said institution for day pupils who are non-residents of the Commonwealth shall be not less than one hundred and fifty dollars. The city of New Bedford is hereby authorized to raise by taxation and pay to said trustees such sum of money, not exceeding seven thousand dollars, as may be necessary to secure the amount provided for by this resolve. [Approved April 2, 1901.]

### [CHAP. 70.]

#### RESOLVE TO PROVIDE FOR THE ERECTION OF A BUILDING OR BUILDINGS FOR THE USE OF THE LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL.

*Resolved,* That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Trustees of the Lowell Textile School in erecting a building or buildings for the use of said school: *provided,* that no part of this sum shall be paid until satisfactory evidence is furnished to the auditor of accounts of the Commonwealth that an additional sum of thirty-five thousand dollars has been paid to said trustees by the city of Lowell, or received by them from other sources, for the same purpose. The city of Lowell is hereby authorized to raise by taxation and pay to said trustees such sum of money, not exceeding thirty-five thousand dollars, as may be necessary together with that received from other sources to obtain the amount provided for by this resolve. [Approved May 1, 1901.]

## [CHAP. 71.]

## RESOLVE IN FAVOR OF THE LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL.

*Resolved*, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth to the Trustees of the Lowell Textile School, the sum of eighteen thousand dollars, to be applied to the purposes of the school: *provided*, that no part of this sum shall be paid until satisfactory evidence is furnished to the auditor of accounts of the Commonwealth that an additional sum of seven thousand dollars has been paid to said trustees by the city of Lowell, or received by them from other sources. The city of Lowell is hereby authorized to raise by taxation and pay to said trustees such sum of money, not exceeding seven thousand dollars, as may be necessary together with that received from other sources to secure the amount provided for by this resolve. [Approved May 1, 1901.]

## [CHAP. 88.]

## RESOLVE IN FAVOR OF THE BRADFORD DUFFEE TEXTILE SCHOOL OF FALL RIVER.

*Resolved*, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth to The Bradford Duffee Textile School of Fall River the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the trustees or directors of the school for completing the erection and equipment of a building or buildings for the use of the school: *provided*, that no part of this sum shall be paid until satisfactory evidence is furnished to the auditor of accounts of the Commonwealth that an additional sum of thirty-five thousand dollars has been paid to said school by the city of Fall River or has been received by it from other sources for the same purpose, during the year nineteen hundred and one; and, *also provided*, that such part of said additional sum of thirty-five thousand dollars as may be approved by the auditor may be paid by the conveyance to the school, at a valuation also to be approved by the auditor, of land in fee, free from incumbrances. The city of Fall River is hereby authorized to raise by taxation and to pay to said school such sum of money, not exceeding thirty-five thousand dollars, as may be necessary together with that received from other sources to secure the amount provided for by this resolve. [Approved June 6, 1901.]

## ANALYSIS.

The Massachusetts Legislature of 1901 approved 532 acts, 116 resolves, and four resolutions, out of a total of nearly 1,800 bills, petitions, reports, etc., introduced during the session.

The labor legislation for 1901, as presented on pages 233-236, includes 10 measures relative to: Hours of labor on Sunday for bootblacks; employment of convicts; employment of minors; better protection for workmen upon buildings; specifications in factories and mercantile establishments; and textile schools.

The following tabular statement gives a classification of the subjects covered by the Legislature, with the number of bills introduced and enacted under each subject. The system of classification is similar to that used in our Labor Legislation for 1900, being substantially the same as used in the Bulletin of Legislation in the United States, issued by the University of the State of New York.

CLASSIFICATION.	Bills Introduced	Bills Enacted
Administration of justice, . . . . .	125	51
Agriculture, . . . . .	16	7
Capital, corporations, banking, etc., . . . . .	150	51
Charities, . . . . .	31	8
Domestic trade, . . . . .	38	7
Education, . . . . .	63	26
Estates of decedents and wards, . . . . .	12	7
Federal affairs, . . . . .	5	2
Finance (appropriations, public expenditures, loans, indebtedness, taxation, revenue, etc.), . . . . .	287	179
Fisheries and game, . . . . .	49	15
Industrial expositions, . . . . .	3	1
Insurance, . . . . .	35	9
Labor, employment and protection of; wages, hours, etc., . . . . .	55	7
Military affairs, . . . . .	23	9
Penal and reformatory institutions, . . . . .	29	7
Political regulations, . . . . .	83	18
Property and contract rights, . . . . .	35	3
Public health, . . . . .	84	20
Public morals, . . . . .	51	5
Public safety, . . . . .	19	6
Railroads, . . . . .	43	10
State and local government, . . . . .	340	154
Street railways, . . . . .	117	43
Transportation and communication (see also "railroads"), . . . . .	37	4
TOTALS, . . . . .	1,729	648



PART I. . . . . REPORT FOR 1901.

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# INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

FOR THE

NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

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[FROM THE SIXTEENTH REPORT ON THE STATISTICS OF  
MANUFACTURES, pp. 1-38.]

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BY

HORACE G. WADLIN,

CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.



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1901.



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## INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY—1901.

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In order that the information contained in the following pages may be issued at the earliest possible moment after its collection and preparation, the material presented herewith is published in the form of a part in accordance with the provisions of chapter 225 of the Acts of 1900.

The collection of the data has been undertaken as a portion of the regular work of the Department and the information has been derived largely from manufacturers and others interested in the industrial development of the Commonwealth, as well as from the newspapers of the State. Certain facts, historically valuable, have been added in order that they may be preserved in permanent form.

Heretofore the year covered by this chronological record has extended from January 1 to December 31. In order to facilitate the work of preparation and printing, and to bring the report into conformity with other public documents for which the year terminates September 30 (especially the Labor Chronology contained in the report on the Statistics of Labor hereafter to be presented in the same way) the 12 months covered will henceforth extend from October 1 in one year to September 30 in the next, and the present record is therefore closed September 30, 1901. Our previous report having been prepared on the other plan, closing December 31, 1900, the present Chronology covers but nine months.



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# INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

1901.

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## INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY—1901.

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**Abington.** In February, A. C. Woodward, elastic goring, added strapping for shoes to product.

**Acton.** In February, Hall Bros., palls and tubs, shut down for repairs.

**Adams.** In January, Greylock Shirt Co. shut down for 10 days. *February.* L. L. Brown Paper Co. began erection of boiler house. — Graham, Clark, & Co. installed new boiler and added new machinery. — W. C. Plunkett & Sons added new machinery. *March.* Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Co. shut down on account of high water. *April.* L. L. Brown Paper Co. shut down two weeks to install new engine and make repairs. — Greylock Shirt Co. shut down stitching department indefinitely. — Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Co. shut down temporarily owing to accident to machinery. *May.* Briggs & Harrington sold their wagon plant to Louis Ruel and retired from business. — Fire damaged boiler house of H. J. Arnold & Sons' sawmill. *June.* L. L. Brown Paper Co. began on foundation for new mill. *July.* Adams Marble Co. started on season's work. *August.* Most of the manufacturing establishments damaged by flood. — Levi L. Brown, paper manufacturer, died, aged 75 years; in 1848, he organized L. L. Brown Paper Co.; was the founder of Renfrew Manufacturing Co. and Windsor Manufacturing Co., North Adams, and originator of the Whiting Paper Co., Holyoke, and of the American and United Zylonite Co.

**Agawam.** In February, Agawam Co. shut down on account of accident to main shaft.

**Amesbury.** In January, work begun at factory of Briggs Carriage Co., after shutdown of several months. — Fire damaged carriage factory of Curran, Burke, & Co. *February.* C. Warren Brown, of Lockwood & Brown, wheels, died, aged 59 years. — Hume Carriage Co. erected 3-story addition to factory. *June.* David J. Folger, retired carriage manufacturer, died, aged 61 years; he began business in 1869. *July.* Cameron & Hines Co. began the manufacture of carriages.

**Andover.** In July, Tyer Rubber Co. shut down for stock taking; the usual summer shutdown ended July 15.

**Ashburnham.** In March, the Ashburnham Sheeting Mill commenced work after shutdown of several months.

**Ashland.** In July, shoe factory of Josiah A. Balcom started up after shutdown of several months. *August.* Ashland Boot & Shoe Co. closed business; factory taken by Woodland Manufacturing Co. — F. E. Tuttle, of Olmsted & Tuttle, started up carpet lining factory which shut down in fall of 1900. — Woodward Manufacturing Co. began manufacture of shoe nails formerly carried on by Standard Shoe Machinery Co.

**Athol.** In March, fire damaged mill owned by L. S. Van Valkenburgh and occupied by L. S. Starrett Co.; mill was wooden structure, 4 stories, 100 x 40 feet, erected in 1811. *April.* Millers River Manufacturing Co. started after shutdown of two weeks for repairs. — Hill & Green began work on full time. — Diamond Match Co. shut down owing to difficulty in getting certain grade of wood. — The Porter-Brewer Toy shop began work with about 80 employés. *May.* Fire destroyed picker mill owned by S. J. Handy. *August.* L. S. Starrett Co., tools, closed for 2 weeks' vacation. — Millers River Manufacturing Co. started up after 2 weeks' vacation.



## 4 STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES. [Pub. Doc.]

**Attleborough.** In January, Bates & Bacon sold to Philadelphia Watch Case Co., and plant removed to Riverside, N. J. *February.* Steam pipe burst in the mills of the Hebron Manufacturing Co., causing shutdown for repairs. *April.* Gold Medal Braid Co. shut down for the first time in many years.

**Auburn.** In January, James Hilton began erection of new shoddy mill, 80 x 20 feet. *July.* W. J. Hogg began manufacture of carpet yarn in the Stoneville worsted mill, which had been closed for a year or more. *August.* Auburn worsted mill, owned by Wilkinson Crossley, of Brookline, purchased by Leopold B. Rosenberg, of New York; to manufacture ladies' dress goods. *September.* Stoneville worsted mill shut down to install new machinery.

**Aven.** In January, shoe factory of L. G. Littlefield shut down for few days; in April, new machinery installed.

**Barre.** In April, in consequence of the milk strike, farmers opened the Central Cheese Factory in order to use the milk instead of sending it to Boston; factory dates back to 1865; in May, the milk producers organized a company and purchased the factory from C. F. Atwood as a safeguard against future milk troubles.

**Becket.** In August, M. E. Ballou & Son, basket makers, started No. 2 mill.

**Bellingham.** In May, Taft, Murdock, & Co. built addition to woollen mill.

**Berlin.** In April, mill property of Edmund W. Wheeler destroyed by fire.

**BEVERLY.** In January, The Beverly Engine and Machine Co. incorporated; authorized capital \$200,000; succeeds Beverly Machine Works. — Woodbury Bros., shoes, consolidated with Murray, Cone, & Co. *February.* Shoe factory of Woodbury Bros. damaged by fire. — Myron Woodbury, shoe manufacturer, died, aged 47 years. *March.* Mader & Dow, boots and shoes, succeeded by Mader & Hanscom. *April.* H. O. Woodbury, W. Varian, and W. O. Cree formed company to manufacture shoes. *June.* Murray-Cone Shoe Co. incorporated; authorized capital \$50,000; succeeds Murray, Cone, & Co.

**Billerica.** In August, Faulkner Manufacturing Co., woollen goods, resumed work after a week's vacation.

**Blackstone.** In February, Knight & LeSpade began business as leather manufacturers.

**Blandford.** In January, Peebles Bros. added grist-mill to sawmill plant.

**BOSTON.** In January, Harvard Rubber Co. burned out. — William T. Van Nostrand died, aged 79 years; he began brewing in Massachusetts in 1880 and owned the Bunker Hill brewery from 1871 to 1891, when he retired. — Henry Guild, of Henry Guild & Son, manufacturing jewelers, died. — J. G. McCarter Co. incorporated to succeed J. G. McCarter, shoes. — Hersey, Damon, & Sprague, slippers, succeeded by Damon & Sprague. — Holmes Co., woollen and worsted goods, incorporated with capital of \$20,000.

*February.* Acme Rand Co. removed to Brockton. — Syndicate headed by Alexander S. Porter purchased controlling interest in Flagg Manufacturing Co., Globe Buffer Co., and Union Edge-Setter Co., covering 20 shoe machines; total capital, \$350,000.

*March.* McGreener Bros. & Manning succeeded Boston Cigar & Tobacco Co., and moved to larger quarters. — Property of Boston Lead Works, consisting of land with brick and wooden buildings thereon, transferred to Boston Lead Manufacturing Co. — James Breslin, of Quincy Cigar Co., died, aged 56 years.

*April.* Hallett & Davis Co., pianos, reduced force preparatory to closing business; manufacturing hereafter to be done in the West. — Walworth Manufacturing Co. began erection of addition to foundry, 4 stories, 200 x 80 feet. — George C. Davis Co., shoes, sold business to George M. Coburn, Somersworth, N. H. — Charles H. Sprague, of Damon & Sprague, slippers, died. — Fires for the month: B. F. Sturtevant Co.'s works totally destroyed; workshop of Lang & Jacobs, coopers' supplies, damaged. — Putnam Nail Co. shut down indefinitely. — Chase & Co., shoes, incorporated; authorized capital \$250,000.

*May.* Boston Last Co. began manufacturing lasts.

*June.* The Atlantic Works increased capital stock and obtained control of East Boston Dry Dock Co.'s plant. — Vose & Sons, pianos, purchased land for erection of new factory, 360 x 60 feet, and power house of 60 x 50 feet. — The Tongue-Lock Sewing Machine Company incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine, authorized capital \$1,000,000, to manufacture sewing machines under the patent of Roswell Carleton. This invention

relates to machines for securing the upper to the sole of the boot or shoe by loops from a single thread inserted through the upper and through a portion of the sole usually known as the "between substance," the bights of the loops being thrown over and locked by tongues cut in one side of the sole. This displaces the old-time method of channelling and the necessity of "filling," and is not only a saving of time but a saving of thread and labor. The invention consists in numerous improvements on the present method of sewing turned shoes; among them being an awl which is adapted to wobble laterally when entering the recess under a tongue, so that its point will be guided by the sides of the recess to the centre.

**July.** Property of Boston Cordage Co. sold at auction to Cannabis Manufacturing Co., of New Jersey. — Commonwealth Hygienic Ice Co. started with second largest plant of the kind in the country, designed to turn out 250 tons of ice a day. — Standard Sugar Refining Co., Whittier Machine Co., and Carter Ink Co. damaged by fire.

**September.** Temple Glove Manufacturing Co. shut down indefinitely. — Fires for the month: Building occupied by George E. Messer, furniture; J. F. Jones & Co., lubricating oils; Porter & Stainforth, motors; A. & J. E. Tuttle, patterns; Old Colony Furniture Co.; Massachusetts Mattress & Bedspring Co., and New Departure Trunk Co.; also old Etna rubber mill in Jamaica Plain; and building occupied by M. Blackstone, cap manufacturer.

**Braintree.** In April, W. S. Lees & Co., of New York city, took five-year lease of all the buildings, except the large wooden building, formerly owned and occupied by A. S. Morrison & Bros., and began manufacture of ball wicking, miners' wick, and mattress tips.

**Bridgewater.** In January, Jenkins Bros. shut down during installation of new electric light plant. — L. W. Taylor, formerly foreman for W. B. May, began manufacture of slippers. — Henry Miller, manufacturer of tacks, died, aged 56 years. **February.** Shawmut Lead Co. started up. **March.** Henry Perkins, iron founder, died, aged 87 years; he began business in 1848. **April.** Shoe firm of McElwain & Co. incorporated under Maine laws, with capital stock of \$200,000, under name of the W. H. McElwain Co. — Shawmut Lead Co. erected addition of about 600 square feet, to be used for a granulating room. — Bridgewater Brick Co. formed to manufacture brick on the grounds occupied by the Plymouth County Agricultural Society; extensive improvements made in the buildings, and machinery added; output to be about five million bricks annually. **May.** W. H. McElwain Co. shut down gang room for a few days while taking account of stock.

**BROCKTON.** In January, D. S. Packard & Co., sole leather counters, succeeded by V. & F. W. Filoon. — Gray & Earle, pattern makers, succeeded by George R. Earle. — Hurley Brothers retired from firm of N. R. Packard & Co., shoes, and took factory in Rockland. — Business of Harvey F. Crawford, shoes, sold to W. H. McElwain and others; to continue as the Crawford Shoe Company.

**February.** M. A. Packard Co., shoes, occupied new addition of 4 stories, 85 x 40 feet, and increased output to 2,400 pairs a day. — Pope Rand Co., rand manufacturers, began work. — R. B. Grover Co., shoes, started all departments. — Luther H. Hollis, retired shoe manufacturer, died, aged 65 years; he began business in 1866. — Monarch Rubber Co. added manufacture of cement for shoes to product.

**March.** New company formed under name of The Tougas Machine Co., with capitalization of \$200,000, to manufacture machine for cutting rubber soles on a bevel; with one movement the machine cuts out the rubber soles, bevels the edge, and at the same time stamps upon the bottom the trade mark and the size and width of the shoe or boot; the fly wheel which contributes the power makes 240 revolutions a minute, and the soles can be stamped out as fast as a man can feed them into the machine and operate the pressure lever. — Eaton Co., shoes, moved into space in Chas. A. Eaton No. 2 factory formerly occupied by J. B. Lewis Co., who removed to Randolph. — F. C. Kingman & Co., shoes, took another floor of the factory in which they are located, giving them about 1,500 square feet extra space.

**April.** Old Colony Rand Co. added new machinery for the production of Goodyear welts and heels. — F. C. Kingman & Co. sold factory on Centre Street to Inkley & Johnson, heel manufacturers. — W. L. Dunbar & Co. sold shoe pattern business to H. J. Dunbar, who continued under name of Brockton Pattern Co. — William P. Kingman, of William P. Kingman Co., shoes, moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and became member of the firm of Kingman & Worbass, to manufacture boys' and youths' shoes. — W. L. Emery, leather dealer, died, aged 56 years; he commenced business in Brockton in 1882, and was

associated for a time with Everett T. Packard, but at the time of his death was connected with the Brockton Cut Sole Co. — Gang room employes of the D. W. Field Co., shoes, were allowed day's vacation owing to the sole leather department being somewhat behind on the work. — Work on addition to D. W. Field Co. shoe factory begun; completed in June. — George H. Stevens Shank Company began work after a shutdown of several weeks on account of inability to get steel.

*May.* Inkley & Johnson, heels, moved business from Rockland. — United States Die Co. formed and began business. — Factory building at Campello, formerly occupied by the Standard Rubber Co., together with shafting, electric motors, machinery, and office fixtures, sold at auction to T. E. Eustis, of Boston. — United States Machinery Co. purchased the business of the Johnson Cementing Machine Co.

*June.* The George H. Stevens Shank Co.'s factory at Montello, together with the Boston plant, purchased by the Union Shank Co., which had factories at Whitman, Taunton, and Boston. — The cutting room of W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. shut down for two weeks. — Brockton Last Co. began erection of 2-story house, 90 x 22 feet, to be used for storing and drying last blocks. — E. E. Taylor & Co. made addition to shoe factory. — Smith & Wade, shoe stays, erected new factory of wood, 2 stories, 26 x 56 feet. — Clarence L. Calkins withdrew from firm of F. C. Kingman & Co., shoes, and business continued by F. C. Kingman. — Lightning struck woodworking mill of Washburn & Hayward; damage about \$1,000. — Church & Alden, shoes, started up after shutdown of two weeks.

*July.* Brockton Co-operative Boot & Shoe Co. started up after shutdown of one week, putting union stamp on all its output. — George A. Carter began erection of modern factory, 35 x 160 feet, for the manufacture of tacks and taps. — Crafts, Harrington, & Co., shoes, occupied new location in old Packard & Field factory and added new machinery by which the business of the firm was increased nearly one-third. — Tuck Manufacturing Co. began erection of addition, 75 x 95 feet, two stories, to knife shop in Montello. — H. B. Walker, well known in the last manufacturing business, began manufacture of iron, tin, and wood sole patterns. — Cavanaugh Bros. & Knapp purchased plant formerly occupied by Standard Rubber Co. and continued manufacture of rubber goods; additional operatives and much new machinery employed. — Condon Bros. & Co., boots and shoes, added 1,200 feet to floor space in factory.

*August.* Nesmith-Roarty Shoe Co., incorporated under Maine laws, succeeded W. F. Nesmith Shoe Co. — Old Colony Rand Co. added new machinery. — Clarence L. Calkins began manufacturing shoes. — Peleg S. Leach, retired shoe manufacturer, died, aged 71 years; he began business in 1851 and retired in 1878, when factory and contents were destroyed by fire. — John T. Bullivant and George R. Earle began manufacturing shoe patterns.

*September.* In railroad accident at Avon, Ernest Joyce, of Joyce & Fletcher, shoe manufacturers, was instantly killed; Loring Q. White, of F. E. White Co., shoes; Frank M. Hawthaway, of C. M. Hawthaway & Co., blacking manufacturers; J. M. O'Donnell, shoes; and F. W. Floon, counter manufacturer, were injured.

*Shoe shipments.* The number of cases of shoes shipped during the year ending September 30, 1901, as compiled by the *Brockton Enterprise*, is presented in the following table:

MONTHS.	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-00	1900-01
October, . . . . .	30,915	43,787	45,678	31,299	43,170	44,057
November, . . . . .	35,805	28,850	37,637	39,748	37,168	46,343
December, . . . . .	20,527	22,950	34,112	36,769	37,526	33,918
January, . . . . .	33,465	28,249	38,818	35,476	45,770	39,694
February, . . . . .	36,110	37,417	38,510	41,998	43,243	45,053
March, . . . . .	40,556	40,038	46,576	66,524	64,671	70,166
April, . . . . .	42,150	49,834	57,015	46,544	44,274	50,388
May, . . . . .	51,242	33,113	36,218	40,378	37,958	57,470
June, . . . . .	31,681	24,991	29,041	40,254	35,123	44,577
July, . . . . .	30,455	30,388	33,672	31,732	27,623	38,131
August, . . . . .	33,100	39,265	43,187	45,944	52,447	64,744
September, . . . . .	40,029	41,033	56,121	62,563	46,607	47,721
TOTALS, . . . . .	426,035	419,910	501,585	519,229	519,679	532,262

**Breckfield.** In January, factory of Speedway Wheel Co., 4 stories, 135 x 60 feet, together with patents, rights, and goodwill sold to new corporation known as Lashaway Carriage & Wheel Co., for the manufacture of pneumatic speedway and road carriages. The patents owned by the old firm for pneumatic wheel gearing will pass to the new corporation.—C. H. Moulton & Co., shoes, started up cutting department after shutdown of eight weeks. *February.* C. H. Moulton & Co., shoes, shut down one week for stock taking.—Lashaway Carriage & Wheel Co. made first shipment of buggies.

**CAMBRIDGE.** In January, fire damaged stock and building of Warren Bros., manufacturers of tar paper. *February.* The plant in Cambridge, stores and warehouses in Boston, and merchandise, wherever situated, of John P. Squire Co., provision and packing concern, sold at auction; the sale affects property in Lowell, Mass., and Bangor, Me., and includes all property held by the allied companies of the concern in New England.—George F. Blake Manufacturing Co., machines, began erection of 2-story building, 45 x 34 x 154 feet. *March.* Plant of Dover Stamping Co., kitchen utensils, sold to Joslyn & Co. for \$92,500.—Hoxie Chemical Co. incorporated; authorized capital \$1,000. *August.* Fire damaged factory of Shaw & Remby, moldings.

**Canton.** In March, Canton Manufacturing and Bleaching Co.'s plant sold at auction and bid in by the attorney for the mortgagee.

**Charlemont.** In February, Frary Manufacturing Co. shut down on account of low water.—Fire damaged contents of drying house and some of the buildings of the Frary Manufacturing Co.

**Charlton.** In January, James O. Copp satinet mill, with 60 acres of land and 4 tenement houses sold to Charles A. Hill of Worcester; the mill contained 12 looms, cards, and all machinery necessary for the manufacture of cloth. Mill has been idle since the death of former owner; in July, a new corporation, known as Aldrich Mill Co., formed to manufacture satinet there.

**Chelmsford.** In January, Success Worsted Co., shoddy, installed number of finishing machines.—George C. Moore's mills started up after shutdown of few days owing to dull trade. *April.* Chelmsford Foundry Co. closed for a short time on account of low water; new office fitted up by the company.—George C. Moore's mills resumed work after shutdown of three days.—Buildings of George C. Moore, Silver & Gay Co., machines, North Chelmsford Mill Supply Co., and the Lowell Model Co. damaged by fire.

**Cheshire.** In January, Farnum Bros. lime works purchased by New York syndicate with capital of \$500,000, for the manufacture of lime and Portland cement. Half a hundred new houses for workmen to be erected and extensive additions made to the plant. *July.* Lightning struck powder house in quarry of Cheshire Lime Manufacturing Co. and caused explosion.—Plant of Cheshire Glass Manufacturing Co., except the office, destroyed by fire; buildings were vacant owing to lack of business; property owned by a company of which R. V. Wood is president.

**Chester.** In February, International Emery & Corundum Co. started up tannery mill which had been closed since December.—The Bows Granite Co. reorganized to open quarries on the Chester & Becket railroad. *March.* The International Emery & Corundum Co. No. 2 mill shut down for a short time owing to accident to engine.

**CHICOPEE.** In January, fire damaged plant and machinery of Olmstead & Tuttle, cotton waste.—Chicopee Manufacturing Co., cotton goods, added new machinery in card room.—D. J. Curtis & Son, bricks, added manufacture of vitrified brick to product; three men were employed on new kiln.—J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co. moved office to buildings formerly occupied by the Overman Co.

*February.* Chicopee Manufacturing Co., cotton, stopped night work in card room owing to low water.—Cotton waste warehouse of the S. Blaisdell Jr. Co. totally destroyed by fire.—Belcher & Taylor Agricultural Tool Co. received order through New York firm for a feed cutter to be shipped to Manila, P. I.

*March.* Dwight Manufacturing Co., cotton goods, added several hundred draper looms, one 550 horse-power engine, and a boiler.—Work begun on new factory for Chicopee Manufacturing Co., to be used for spooling, warping, picking, and napping departments.—Heavy rains caused flood in basement of factories of Stevens Arms & Tool Co. on

**Broadway.**—Dwight Manufacturing Co. shut down rooms No. 1 and 2 owing to accident to shaft between No. 3 and 4 card rooms.

**April.** Overman Automobile Co., bicycles, leased 20,000 feet of floor space in Ames Building and began installation of new-machinery. —Dwight Manufacturing Co. shut down No. 5 mill for a day on account of accident to shaft.

**May.** Fire destroyed valuable bolt machine of the Springfield Facing Co.'s mill; property is owned by L. S. Brown. —Dwight Manufacturing Co. set up 600 automatic looms and claim that 20 looms can be operated by one man. —American Bicycle Co. closed the Lamb shop indefinitely. —Chicopee Manufacturing Co. shut down portion of machinery in the cotton mills, owing to poor market; present force divided into two parts, and employed on alternate weeks. —The ponds of the Hampden Bleachery were totally drawn off for the first time in 33 years; a leak was found in the flume and a coffer dam built to repair it; the dam proved too weak for the pressure and burst.

**June.** S. Blaisdell Jr. Co. occupied new quarters built to replace waste house burned; new machinery installed, and thermostat automatic sprinkling system added. —Chicopee Manufacturing Co. started 150 new looms.

**July.** Overman Automobile Co., bicycles, laid off 25 tool makers and about 12 machinists because their branch of the work was far ahead of others. —Pump used in one of the case-hardening machines at the river plant of J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co. broke, causing shutdown for part of a day. —Night force of Overman Automobile Co., bicycles, discontinued and men went on day work. —Chicopee Manufacturing Co. started up nearly all machinery on full time. —Dwight Manufacturing Co. started mills after shutdown of about a week. —The J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co. shut down for half day owing to break in main belt at river plant. —Chicopee Manufacturing Co. shut down for part of a day owing to breaking of main belt in No. 2 mill.

**Clinton.** In January, new corporation, known as The Clinton Braid Co., with capital of \$7,500, succeeded to business of Clinton Binding Co. **February.** Clinton Worsted Co. began work on double shifts in spinning and carding departments in order to keep up with rest of mill. **March.** Sterling Worsted Co. shut down for two days owing to slack work. —Spinning department of Mill No. 3 of Bigelow Carpet Co. shut down for an indefinite time; curtailment necessary because of over-production. **April.** Bigelow Carpet Co. built addition to boiler house on Union Street and added 2 new boilers; excavation begun for foundation of addition to dyehouse. **May.** Sterling Worsted Co. shut down for few weeks. **July.** Lancaster Mills shut down for two days; in August, installed new combers and lap machines.

**Concord.** In January, Edward C. Damon died, aged 68 years; in 1854, he began business in the woollen mill, in 1881 went into partnership with his brother, and in 1885 became president of the Damon Manufacturing Co.; firm discontinued in 1892. **April.** George A. Conant died, aged 43 years; he first discovered the method of coating brown paper with blufine, which he patented.

**Conway.** In January, Darby & Moore, clothing, succeeded by George M. Darby. —Tucker & Cook Manufacturing Co., cotton yarn and thread, added electric lighting plant to No. 1 mill; generator is turned by water wheel; in July, the company's upper mill struck by lightning.

**Dalton.** In January, Byron Weston Co., paper, began foundation for dust house, wooden structure, 11½ by 17 feet and 24 feet high. **March.** Byron Weston Co. placed Westinghouse electric dynamo of 340 lights in Centennial mill. **July.** Paper works of Z. & W. M. Crane shut down for one week. —Centennial mill of Byron Weston Co. shut down for one week, and Defiance mill for two weeks; two new heaters were added to Defiance mill and slanting roof changed to flat roof. —Berkshire mills shut down two weeks for repairs.

**Dana.** In August, Cooley & Vaughn started up sawmill after shutdown of one month.

**Danvers.** In January, Eaton & Armitage, shoes, occupied new quarters and began shipments. —C. C. Farwell & Co., shoes, occupied shop formerly used by Eaton & Armitage. —Donovan, Shea, & Newhall, boots and shoes, shut down for stock taking. —Donovan & Shea, boots and shoes, succeeded by D. F. Donovan & Co. **February.** Fire destroyed small wooden building in rear of Downing, Perkins, & Co.'s shoe factory, used as a laboratory. —Colcord & Walcott, heels, succeeded by N. T. Walcott. **March.** Factory of American Hide & Leather Co. shut down for day and a half owing to flooding of

boilers by rising of Crane river. *April.* Charles P. Kerans, leather manufacturer, began erection of new tannery at plant; tanning heretofore done out of town.

**Dedham.** In January, Cochran Manufacturing Co., carpetings, began erection of new brick addition to plant, to be 400 x 80 feet, 3 stories. *August.* Merchants Woollen Co. fitted up works for yarn dyeing and installed winding machinery. *September.* George A. Nickerson, president of Arlington Mills, died, aged 47 years. — Merchants Woollen Co. installed 50 new looms.

**Deerfield.** In August, Arms Manufacturing Co., leather goods, erected addition to factory.

**Dighton.** In March, L. Lincoln & Co., paper and paper goods, added machinery to make cone paper for cotton mills. *April.* Dighton canning factory, lot, buildings with engine, and personal property, sold at auction; factory was built in 1888 by building association. *June.* Land and building known as Mount Hope property purchased for new industry of dyeing cloth; addition for drying shed, 100 feet long, to be erected; corporation formed under name of Mount Hope Finishing Co., with capital of \$125,000. *August.* L. Lincoln & Co. shut down paper mill for repairs.

**Douglas.** In January, American Axe & Tool Co. shut down bit shop for a week; in August, began removal of plant to Glassport, Pa.

**Dracont.** In January, entire weaving department of Beaver Brook mills, woollen goods, shut down for three days.

**Dudley.** In April, Stevens Linen Works began erection of annex to storehouses, 100 x 52 feet. *July.* Josiah Perry mills, woollen goods, shut down for two weeks.

**Easthampton.** In May, brick yard of Martin Rich estate purchased by Bartley F. Coyle & Son, contracting masons, and business carried on by new firm. *August.* Nashawannuck Manufacturing Co., clothing, Glendale Elastic Fabrics Co., and Williston & Knight Co., buttons and dress trimmings, shut down owing to accident to boilers. — Easthampton Rubber Thread Co. built addition of 50 feet, 2 stories with basement, at east end of mill. *September.* Several manufacturing concerns joined in scheme to install underwriters' fire pump with capacity of 1,000 gallons a minute.

**Enfield.** In April, Woods & Ward shut down box shop for few days to make repairs; new smoke stack 50 feet high and 28 inches diameter erected; in July, shop shut down for a week to make repairs on machines; in August, shut down two days for boiler inspection. — Enfield Manufacturing Co., woollen goods, shut down for 10 days.

**Erving.** In June, Millers Falls Co., artisans' tools, began brick addition to shop, 220 feet long, 2 stories high for 147 feet, remainder one story; forge and shipping rooms downstairs. *August.* Washburn & Heywood Chair Co. started up after week's vacation.

**EVERETT.** In January, New England Bolt & Nut Co. began excavation for erection of building 125 x 175 feet. — Hampden Cream Co. purchased factory property formerly occupied by Deglio Bros. *February.* United States Steel Co. organized with capital stock of \$3,000,000 to manufacture Jupiter steel. *July.* Fire damaged main building and machinery of New England Structural Co., metals and metallic goods. — James Donovan & Co. established to manufacture shoes and slippers.

**Fairhaven.** In June, Atlas Tack Co. began erection of new mill to be 620 x 220 feet, one story, with saw-toothed roof to give best possible light; front to be two stories for the offices; power house and chimney with 7 foot flue and 180 feet high will be built; engines will be of 1,000 horse power.

**FALL RIVER.** In January, Sagamore Manufacturing Co., cotton goods, shut down for one day owing to defective shaft; later, shut down for a day because of injury to other machinery. — U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. began erection of addition to boiler and engine house, 64 x 10 feet. — New machinery added by Pocasset Manufacturing Co., Union Cotton Manufacturing Co., Stafford Mills, Parker Mills, and King Philip Mills. — Stafford Mills installed new electric lighting plant, furnishing about 2,000 lights of 16-candle power. — Sagamore Manufacturing Co. started up No. 2 mill after 8 days' shutdown. — Stockholders of Mechanics Foundry & Machine Co. voted to increase capital stock from \$8,000 to \$10,000, in order to provide funds to cover cost of removal of plant in case change in grade of railroad makes removal necessary. — Joseph Healy, agent and treasurer of

Osborn Mills, died, aged 73 years; he began career as cotton manufacturer in 1871, when he became connected with the Osborn Mills. — Pocasset Manufacturing Co. shut down for few days on account of injury to main driving pulley in belt tower. — Globe Yarn Mills No. 2 shut down mule room owing to surplus of yarn. — Carding department of King Phillip Mill No. 1 and weave room of Troy Cotton & Woollen Manufactory damaged by fire.

*February.* Frank W. Brightman, treasurer of Stafford Mills, cotton goods, died, aged 50 years; he was at one time in the trading business in the Azores Islands. — Owing to surplus of yarn, the New England Cotton Yarn Co. closed mule spinning departments of Globe Yarn Mill No. 2, and Bennett Spinning Co., New Bedford. — Mechanics Mills erected large number of revolving flat cards. — Mechanics Foundry & Machine Co. purchased land for erection of new foundry. — No. 2 mill of Fall River Iron Works Co. started up after shutdown of several weeks because of accident to engine.

*March.* Pocasset Manufacturing Co. installed complete electric light plant. — Granite Mills installed 50 new Crompton looms. — Durfee Mills installed new machinery. — The following mills closed from one week to 10 days to curtail production: Chace, Robeson, Merchants, American Linen, Metacomet, Laurel Lake, Davol, Durfee, Richard Borden, Shove, Stafford, Troy, Wampanoag, Granite No. 2, Cornell, Union Cotton Manufacturing Co., Barnard, Flint, Osborn No. 1, Sagamore, Slade, Weetamoe, and Fall River Manufactory.

*April.* Crystal Spring Bleaching & Dyeing Co. increased capital stock to \$125,000; this move was preceded by a reduction from \$100,000 to \$50,000. — Globe Yarn Mills No. 3 installed 22 Mason cards and 8 speeders. — Arkwright Mills, cotton goods, installed 10 new cards and 4 drawing frames. — Granite Mills added 41 revolving top flat cards for work on long staple cotton. — American Linen Co. put new creels on 250 of their spinning frames. — Two small pulleys broke in weave room of Merchants Manufacturing Co. No. 1 mill, causing shutdown of few hours. — The following mills shut down for one week or less as part of curtailment agreement: Chace, Durfee, Laurel Lake, Robeson, Seaconnet, Stafford, Wampanoag, Mechanics, Tecumseh, Pocasset Manufacturing Co., American Linen, Fall River Manufactory, Flint, Osborn, Troy, Sagamore No. 1, Weetamoe, Union mills Nos. 2 and 4, Cornell, Granite No. 2, Shove, Slade, Barnard, Merchants, Davol, Metacomet, Richard Borden, and Narragansett.

*May.* American Printing Co. began run of five days a week. — Granite Mills No. 2 shut down for several days owing to accident to engine. — New machinery installed in the Granite, Mechanics, and Sagamore mills. — Accident to pulley in mule room of American Linen Co.'s mill caused shut down of whole plant for nearly two weeks to make repairs. — Algonquin Printing Co. began run of five days a week instead of shutting down. — Barnaby Manufacturing Co. received several carloads of new machinery. — The following mills shut down from one to two weeks, as part of curtailment agreement: Narragansett, Mechanics, Merchants Manufacturing Co., Union, Border City, Fall River Manufactory, Shove, Davol, Richard Borden, Tecumseh, Weetamoe, Osborn, Sagamore, Granite, Barnard, and Seaconnet.

*June.* As result of conference between representatives of the breweries and Brewery Workmen's union, 9 hours was agreed on as a day's work in 3 local breweries. — Fall River Machine Co.'s storehouse damaged by fire. — Owing to overheating of shafting and pulleys, 4 warps in operation on looms in Narragansett mill weave room were damaged by fire. — Accident to pumps at Seaconnet Mill caused shutdown of new weave shed for one day. — Parts of plant of King Phillip Mills shut down owing to damage to boilers. — Merino mill owned by Joseph Healy estate sold to James M. Morton, Jr. for \$11,500. — Sagamore Mill No. 2 shut down owing to defective pump. — Following mills shut down for one or more weeks: Stafford, Flint, American Linen, Merchants, Wampanoag, Weetamoe, Slade, Sagamore, and Laurel Lake. — Shove Mill No. 2 shut down for a few days owing to accident to shafting. — Albee-Russell Co., shoes, reduced capital to \$13,500.

*July.* Flint mill shut down for two weeks as part of curtailment agreement, and installed 3 Babcock & Wilcox water and tube boilers to replace 9 upright Manning type boilers. — Fire caused slight damage at the Mechanics Foundry and Machine Co. — Osborn mill No. 2 installed 16 new revolving top flat Whiton cards, 20 combers, and complete set of opening machinery, preparatory to making finer grades of product. No. 1 mill added 41 new cards. — Pocasset Manufacturing Co. installed new railway drawing frames, also new American Machine Co. cards to replace old top flat cards. — Following mills shut down to complete curtailment agreement: Sagamore Mill No. 1, Union Manufacturing Co., Fall River Manufactory, American Linen, Cornell, Merchants, Narragansett, Stafford, Wampanoag, Arkwright, and Flint.

*September.* Fred W. Harley erected 2-story wooden building, 60 x 40 feet, for silk weaving plant. — Fall River Manufactory started up after shutdown of seven weeks; 500 wide looms set up in place of looms of ordinary width. — Shove Mill No. 2 shut down for few days owing to damage by fire. — American Printing Co. awarded contracts for 3½-story brick addition for dyehouse, to cost \$50,000. — Stevens Manufacturing Co. awarded contract for 2-story spinning mill, 144 x 278 feet, weave shed 100 x 225 feet, storehouse 100 x 50 feet, store shed 80 x 50 feet, and addition to boiler and engine house.

**FITCHBURG.** In April, American Woollen Co. installed 78 new looms in worsted mill. *May.* American Comb Co., shell and horn goods, moved machinery and plant from Leominster.

*September.* Iver Johnson Arms & Cycle Co. started up after shutdown for alterations. — Star Worsted Co. built 2 additions to mills.

**Framingham.** In January, Gregory, Shaw, & Co., shoes, succeeded by new corporation of Gregory-Shaw Co.; authorized capital \$250,000. *February.* Saxonville Mill installed new machinery for manufacture of fine worsted goods. *September.* Gregory-Shaw Co., shoe manufacturers, succeeded by F. Brigham & Gregory Co.; firm originally organized nearly 50 years ago and came to Framingham in 1882.

**Franklin.** In January, Ray Fabric Co., textiles, erected new building and installed considerable new machinery. *March.* Shoestring company began brisk business but were unable to get good female help although offering good wages and clean, easy work. — Storehouse of the American Felt Co., woollen goods, damaged by fire; to be rebuilt. *July.* Dunbar Wood Heel Co. incorporated under Massachusetts laws; authorized capital \$5,000. *August.* William M. Brown leased shoddy mill owned by Enoch Walte to manufacture woollen blankets.

**Freetown.** In July, Crystal Spring Bleaching & Dyeing Co. installed 8 new boilers.

**Gardner.** In January, Lucien G. Dockham, proprietor of Otter River mills, woollen goods, died, aged 65 years. — Chair factory of Alfred Wyman sold at auction to Charles W. Conant. *September.* Fire damaged building owned by A. N. Pineo and occupied by him for carriage manufactory, also by Jackson & Farcher, toys, and Kendall & Nichols, crutch makers.

**Georgetown.** In April, factory of A. B. Noyes & Co., shoes, shut down part of a week during which boilers were inspected. *June.* Georgetown Boot & Shoe Co. resumed work after shutdown of a week for stock taking.

**GLOUCESTER.** In January, George A. Reed & Son, metal workers, erected addition to brass foundry, 47 x 73 feet; also large crane capable of lifting 5 tons, and additional sheds for other machinery. *June.* The Merchant Box & Cooperage Co. erected 2-story addition, 60 x 170 feet.

**Grafton.** In January, Edward Story's paper box factory shut down for a week owing to break in power rope.

**Granby.** In June, Frederick Taylor, paper manufacturer, died, aged 85 years; he began business in the firm of Brown & Taylor, occupying a mill in the north part of the town which was burned about 50 years ago; later, he was a member of a stock company which manufactured paper in South Hadley, and retired from business about 1885, when the mill was burned.

**Granville.** In July, Noble & Cooley closed drum factory for 2 weeks' annual summer vacation.

**Great Barrington.** In January, Monument Mills, cotton goods, added 200 horsepower motor. *March.* Business of C. R. Brewer Lumber Company closed. *April.* Ashley Falls Marble Co. erected new mill, 50 x 135 feet, one story. — Elverdale Mills, cotton goods, shut down 4 days for repairs; this is first shutdown in 7 years. *June.* Goran Borg, of Canaan, Conn., leased woodworking department of C. R. Brewer's lumber mill. *August.* Sheridan Woollen Mills shut down.

**Greenfield.** In February, William G. Rogers Co. organized to manufacture silver plated flat ware, and purchased plant of Nichols Bros. which had been idle 2 years. — Wiley & Russell Manufacturing Co., machines and machinery, erected addition to plant.



## 12 STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES. [Pub. Doc.]

**March.** E. C. Hartwell & Co., wooden goods, added new machinery and steam heating to factory, and increased number of workmen. **September.** Cutler, Lyons, & Field, shoes, offered plant for sale. — Wells Bros. & Co., artisans' tools, incorporated as Wells Bros. Co.

**Groveland.** In February, Groveland Mill No. 1, woollen goods, shut down for a week owing to break in main shaft. **May.** Groveland Mill No. 3 shut down for part of a day owing to accident to engine.

**Hardwick.** In May, George H. Gilbert Manufacturing Co., woollen goods, enlarged boiler room at No. 4 mill and set up 4 new boilers; in June, installed new machinery; in August, set up new worsted spinning frames.

**Hatfield.** In February, Porter Machine Works enlarged plant and built addition 14 feet wide on south side.

**HAVERHILL.** In January, C. W. Tappan Shoe Co. went out of business; no successor. — Orra I. Foster, slippers, sold business to R. J. Tasker & Co., who sold to Daniel Green Felt Shoe Co., of New York, and business moved there. — Henry C. Pluff began manufacture of cuffs and collars. — Improved Gasolene Motor & Automobile Co. organized, to develop air-cooled gasolene engines. — Chas. W. Arnold & Co., cut soles, incorporated; authorized capital \$50,000. — R. G. Allen & Co. began manufacture of counters. — Henry Harris, shoes, who has been doing contract work, began manufacturing for himself. — Factory of Chesley & Rugg, shoes, shut down owing to break in shafting. — Heavy machinery of International Paper Co. shipped to Berlin Falls, N. H. — Firm of Collins & Lord formed to manufacture shoe dressings. — Stocker & Taska began manufacture of boots and shoes. — E. A. Jennings made improvements in shoe factory and increased number of workmen. — J. H. Durgin & Son, shoes, shut down factory for a day and a half owing to accident to motor. — Elmer Murray, shoes, moved from 32 Washington Street to No. 24.

**February.** M. T. Stevens & Sons Co., woollens, shut down two days to install new boiler. — Haverhill Pickle works incorporated with capital stock of \$10,000, to manufacture pickles, relishes, salads, etc. — Chick Bros., shoes, put on 12 cutters in men's department. — John M. Madigan began manufacture of a washing fluid, known as B. & M. mixture. — Chesley & Rugg shut down entire plant for few days owing to break in heating apparatus. — H. B. Goodrich, shoes, shut down plant owing to lack of heat caused by break in boiler. — M. C. Cram sold machinery of Tappan Shoe Co. and filled orders of company at his own factory. — Henry L. Harris, shoes, formerly doing business as L. M. Harris, discharged from bankruptcy and started again. — E. F. Lang, shoes, admitted John D. Crimmin to partnership and name changed to E. F. Lang & Co.; Mr. Crimmin retired in April.

**March.** J. W. Proctor, soles, heels, and cut stock, started up factory after shutdown of a week for stock taking. — Searle & Webster shut down factory and sold machinery, preparatory to opening with new machinery for fine and hand-sewed boots and shoes. — J. H. Winchell & Co., boots and shoes, partitioned off portion of first floor of factory for retail store. — D. T. Dudley & Co. removed shoe-lace department to factory formerly occupied by Noyes, Read, & Co.

**April.** The following firms shut down owing to high water: W. B. Thom & Co., hats; J. H. Winchell & Co., boots and shoes; M. T. Stevens & Sons Co., woollen goods; James P. Busfield, machines; and Goodrich & Porter, heating apparatus. — Horace I. Pinkham, boots and shoes, added new machinery to vamp plant, leased another floor in Bullen block, and increased number of workmen. — Savels & Johnson, lasts, closed business; machinery purchased by Blake Last Co., who increased capacity by taking another floor. — Saturday half holiday inaugurated among employes of union shoe shops. — A. A. Brackett, heel manufacturer, burned out. — Gale Shoe Manufacturing Co. incorporated; authorized capital \$100,000.

**May.** Night work suspended at factory of M. T. Stevens & Sons Co., woollens, because of strike of night spinners. — Chesley & Rugg added six new Goodyear sewing machines to stitching room. — J. H. Winchell & Co., boots and shoes, shut down stock fitting room for few days for stock taking. — Fire damaged factory of T. S. Ruddock, boots and shoes.

**June.** Fire caused slight damage at factory of H. E. Guptill, boots and shoes. — Pray, Small, & Co., boots and shoes, began work of moving from Auburn, Me. — Blake Last Co. added another lathe, making 6 now in operation and completing 2 distinct lines of last making machinery.

**July.** Fire damaged plant of Union Potato Chip Co. — H. B. George & Co., boots and shoes, obtained additional space and increased output. — A. D. Green, of Boston, became partner with E. C. Prescott, pattern and tip maker, under firm name of A. D. Green & Co.; Boston office opened on Summer Street. — Kimball Bros., of Lawrence, secured Green factory and began manufacture of McKay sewed and Goodyear welt men's shoes. — C. H. Hayes furnished box factory with new planer weighing 6 tons. — Herman E. Lewis, boots and shoes, moved to larger factory owing to increased business. — Pray, Small, & Co., boots and shoes, completed setting up machinery, and cutting room in full operation.

**August.** Briggs-Belman Co., edged shoe tools, added new machinery. — Water pipe burst and caused damage to stock of Hussey & Hodgdon, shoe manufacturers. — Chesley & Rugg added new line of welt machinery.

**September.** Warren Kimball & Son leased factory formerly occupied by M. C. Cram, and began renovating and repairing; new machinery to be added in Goodyear department.

**Shoe shipments.** The number of cases of shoes shipped during the year ending September 30, 1901, as compiled by the *Haverhill Gazette*, is presented in the following table:

MONTHS.	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-00	1900-01
October, . . . . .	20,847	26,327	25,156	24,873	21,062	23,723
November, . . . . .	25,546	21,227	25,083	25,935	39,283	31,796
December, . . . . .	23,875	43,143	42,734	39,466	39,078	32,637
January, . . . . .	38,709	41,190	38,331	40,514	47,078	35,370
February, . . . . .	34,411	43,176	40,509	41,356	47,043	34,865
March, . . . . .	36,668	44,365	54,816	54,989	58,575	51,130
April, . . . . .	47,572	51,338	39,020	44,481	37,267	45,328
May, . . . . .	33,361	34,939	20,200	42,894	31,017	36,918
June, . . . . .	30,706	28,679	33,350	42,384	23,053	33,162
July, . . . . .	29,694	29,923	24,125	27,466	17,182	28,933
August, . . . . .	22,688	22,621	24,090	36,715	24,722	28,082
September, . . . . .	21,617	32,638	30,968	30,804	21,427	28,445
TOTALS, . . . . .	365,694	419,586	398,980	451,577	406,787	410,409

**Hinsdale.** In February, Hinsdale Woollen Co. shut down waiting orders for new season. **July.** Dyehouse, carding room, and spinning room of Hinsdale Woollen Co. shut down between seasons; in August, shut down for short time owing to dull business; resumed in September.

**Holbrook.** In February, fire damaged shoe factory of Whitcomb & Paine Co. **April.** Elijah W. Porter, retired boot and shoe manufacturer, died, aged 65 years.

**Holden.** In February, Eagle Lake Woollen Co. shut down half the plant owing to break in engine. — Dawson Manufacturing Co., woollen goods, installed one set of cards, one new Johnson & Bassett mule, and built addition to mill. — Jefferson Manufacturing Co., woollen goods, shut down 5 weeks to make extensive repairs and install new boiler. — C. G. Wood Co. shut down 3 days owing to broken shaft. **March.** Jefferson Manufacturing Co. started up after shutdown for repairs; in July, closed mill 4 days to make repairs on chimney; in September, completed new flume and began running with water power.

**Holliston.** In April, National Impervious Paper Co. started up after week's shutdown.

**HOLYOKE.** In January, Merrick Thread Co. shut down for holiday. — C. F. Church Manufacturing Co. incorporated with capital of \$50,000, to make specialties in furniture. — Mill owned by the Water Power Co. and occupied by Connor Bros., woollen goods, damaged by fire. — Both mills of Riverside division of American Writing Paper Co. shut down for one week owing to dull market. — Merrick Thread Co. resumed on

full time, having run on short time for several weeks.—Fire damaged broom shop of Stewart Thompson in building owned by A. L. Shumway.—Massasolt division of Holyoke Writing Paper Co. began operations after shutdown of over a month, affecting 150 workmen.

*February.* Merrick Thread Co. added over a hundred deliveries of Tweedale & Smalley's electric stop-motion drawing frames.—Holyoke Paper Co. division of American Writing Paper Co. added 2 new Marshall repeating engines.

*March.* Lewis J. Powers, Walter Powers, Philip C. Powers, and L. J. Powers, Jr., majority of stockholders of Connecticut River Paper Co., petitioned for dissolution of corporation; hearing set for first Monday in April. Company organized October 13, 1888, for manufacture of paper and paper goods with capital stock of \$150,000 in 1,500 shares.—Merrick Thread Co. No. 2 mill shut down one week to make alterations and repairs, and on account of delay in arrival of cotton shipment.

*April.* Riverside Paper Co. shut down owing to high water.—Holyoke Thread Co. increased capital stock from \$15,000 to \$20,000, and force of men from 10 to 25; company bought old Brown Manufacturing Co. building, and makes silk, linen, cotton, and mercerized thread.

*May.* Woollen mills of Connor Bros. shut down indefinitely owing to attachments placed on property; about 200 workmen affected.

*June.* Farr Alpaca Co., worsted goods, began addition to mill, to include extension 200 x 62 feet to stock room and 160 x 58 feet to No. 1 mill; new machinery added.

*July.* Peter J. Sullivan, formerly with E. J. Gorman of Kafir Cigar Co., began manufacture of cigars.—Kafir Cigar Co. dissolved, E. J. Gorman succeeded.—William Skinner Manufacturing Co., silks, shut down 2 weeks for usual annual vacation.—Lyman Mills, cotton goods, shut down 4 days owing to excessive heat.—C. F. Church Manufacturing Co. began manufacture of furniture, employing 11 men; selling done through New York jobbing house.—Beebe, Webber, & Co., woollen goods, increased capacity; added 20 more looms, and employed about 25 more workmen.—Fire damaged rag room in No. 2 mill of Whiting Paper Co.—Farr Alpaca Co., worsted goods, began addition, brick, 200 x 54 feet, 4 stories.

*August.* Power house erected to contain turbines and transmission machinery for Ford Bit Co. and Massachusetts Screw Co.

*September.* Holyoke Thread Co. increased capital stock from \$30,000 to \$100,000.—Fire damaged mill of Chemical Paper Co.—C. F. Grosvenor Woollen Co., of Palmer, purchased shoddy mill machinery of estate of Connor Bros.; mill leased by them from the Holyoke Water Power Co. for the purpose of manufacturing.

*Hopedale.* In January, shops of Draper Co., machines, started up on full time. *February.* Water pipe burst in ring shop of Draper Co., and caused shutdown of half day for 60 workmen. *June.* Spindle mill of A. A. Westcott & Son destroyed by fire.

*Hopkinton.* In January, Woodville Shoe Co. shut down for few days to take account of stock. *March.* Woodville Shoe Co. shut down.

*Hudson.* In January, Apsley Rubber Co., rubber shoes, increased capital from \$200,000 to \$450,000. *February.* Bradley & Sayward closed shoe factory one week for repairs. *March.* Tower Bros.' machine shop shut down owing to water flooding basement and engine room. *April.* C. M. Brett & Co., boots and shoes, began addition to factory and other improvements which will increase production over one-third.

*Hyde Park.* In January, N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. began erection of brick and iron car shops, 2 stories, to cost \$500,000, and to include mill and truck shops in one building; paint, erecting, and freight shops, also machine and blacksmith shops in one building; dry kiln, store room, and office building of brick. *June.* B. F. Sturtevant Co. purchased tract of 15 acres for erection of large plant; in September, began building. *September.* The American Loom Co. bought by a syndicate allied with the American Cotton Co.

*Ipswich.* In July, W. F. Thompson & Co. began manufacturing shoes.

*Lancaster.* In January, Lancaster Manufacturing Co., cotton yarn, set up new spinning machines; mill has been running night and day for two years, employing 35 hands.

*LAWRENCE.* In January, Atlantic Cotton Mills installed new spinning and twisting machinery greatly increasing production; new engine set up to take the place of one broken.—Upper Pacific Mills, cotton goods, replaced 1,400 28-inch looms by 48-inch

Draper looms. — Arlington Mill, cotton goods, set up engine of 1,500 horse power, the largest in the city; the fly wheel, 30 feet in diameter, weighs 75 tons, and will be driven at 65 revolutions per minute. — New twisting, carding, and spinning machinery installed at Lawrence Duck Co. — Washington Mills, worsted goods, began new engine building, adding electrical machinery. — Leland Belting Co., leather goods, closed business; James Marshland purchased top roll business and removed it to shop on Methuen Street; control of worsted roll covering department passed to Arlington Mills; machinery and fixtures of old firm sold. — Everett Mills, cotton goods, made many changes in machinery, including a large number of new looms. — Fire started in picker department of Atlantic Cotton Mills, and damaged stock and property. — Lawrence Dye Works erected new 2-story building 100 x 60 feet, also three large brick additions to main building; 100-horse-power boiler and 150-horse-power engine installed.

*February.* Hartley Wool Scouring Co. resumed operations after shutdown owing to financial difficulties. — Knitted Fabrics Co. increased capacity and installed new machinery. — Arlington Mills resumed work after shutdown to set up new engine.

*March.* Pacific Mills, woollen goods, added worsted spinning frames. — Lawrence Duck Co. shut down for few days to put in new wheel.

*April.* Following mills shut down wholly or in part on account of high water: Upper Pacific, cotton goods; Washington, worsted goods; Everett, cotton goods; Russell Mills, paper; Atlantic and Lower Pacific, cotton goods; Merrimac Paper Co.; Lawrence Dye Works; Farwell Bleachery, and Arlington Mills. — Following mills were closed for holiday: Arlington, Crescent Worsteds Co., Pacific, Atlantic Cotton, Pemberton, Kunhardt, and Everett. — Archibald Wheel Co., carriages, shut down owing to accident to engine.

*July.* Following mills closed from one to three days on account of holiday: Upper and Lower Pacific, Atlantic, Pemberton, Washington, Everett, Kunhardt, Lawrence Duck, Arlington, and Crescent Worsteds. — Twisting room of Lawrence Duck Co. shut down for few days owing to breaking of large counter shaft.

*August.* Atlantic Cotton Mills added new machinery and put 100 bobbles on looms. — Mitchell Paper Co. started up after long shutdown. — Washington Mills, worsted goods, installed 4500-horse-power engine. — American Woollen Co. purchased Prospect and Globe worsted mills; started up in September. — Wamesit Mills, machines and machinery, purchased by Robert Carruthers, reed manufacturer, of Lowell.

*September.* Everett Mills, cotton goods, resumed; during shutdown installed number of new looms. — Pacific Mills started up after shutdown of 10 days. — Lawrence Machine Co. erected extension 84 x 120 feet.

*Lee.* In February, several mills shut down on account of low water. — H. C. Clark & Son Machine Co. shut down to install steam engine. *March.* Edgar S. Merrill purchased machine shop, factory, and sawmill of John McLaughlin; machine shop will be used for grist-mill, and sawmill plant will be improved. *April.* Hurlbut Paper Manufacturing Co. division of American Writing Paper Co. installed 8 boilers.

*Leicester.* In March, Andrew Howarth & Sons, woollen goods, resumed work after 2 weeks' shutdown. *July.* Chapel Mills Manufacturing Co., woollens, and Valley Woollen Mills closed for ten days' vacation. *September.* E. G. Carlton & Sons, woollen goods, began erection of new brick building for boiler and picker rooms.

*Leominster.* In January, United States Thread Co. began work with 15 hands; large dynamo was placed in engine room to furnish light for factory. — Sorting room of George W. Wheelwright Paper Co. started up after brief shutdown. — Merrick Puffer, of Leominster Manufacturing Co., shell and horn goods, died, aged 65 years. — Warren Goodale & Co., shell and horn goods, installed boiler and engine. *February.* Fire damaged factory of F. G. Smith Piano Case Co. *March.* White Hart Cigar Co. increased capacity. — Wellington Piano Case Co. began extension to plant. *April.* W. D. Earl & Co., shell and horn goods, shut down indefinitely. *May.* American Comb Co., shell and horn goods, moved machinery to Fitchburg. *June.* Foundation for new Viscoloid Company's factory begun. *July.* Richardson Piano Case Co. shut down two weeks to install new boiler. — George W. Wheelwright Paper Co. shut down for part of week on account of accident to machinery.

*LOWELL.* In February, T. C. Entwistle increased capacity by purchase of lower part of wooden block formerly occupied by Joseph Miller; the original space in the whole plant for making cotton machinery was 625 feet; at present there are 21,250 feet in the factory. — New mill of Shaw Stocking Co. dedicated with concert by orchestra, dancing, and collation.

**March.** Lawrence Manufacturing Co., hosiery and knit goods, voted to increase present capital from \$750,000 to \$1,250,000; as this was amount of capital under which company was organized and it was reduced to lower amount after charter had been obtained, it was not necessary to refer the matter to Legislature. — William W. Smith, one of the proprietors of Eagle Foundry Co., died. — Tremont & Suffolk Mills, cotton goods, erected new storehouse for cotton, 123 x 96 feet. — Appleton Co., cotton goods, added revolving top flat cards. — Perham-Stickney Co., organized with capital of \$1,000,000, to manufacture Perham loom, pickers, drawing frames, and spinning frames, in Atherton machine shop.

**April.** Owing to high water the following mills shut down, either wholly or in part: Massachusetts, Prescott, Boott, Merrimack, Middlesex, U. S. Bunting, Lawrence Dye Works, Tremont and Suffolk. — Holders representing majority of stock of Lowell Manufacturing Co., carpets, petitioned Supreme Court of Suffolk County, for decree dissolving corporation. — T. C. Entwistle, cotton machinery, formed stock company under name of T. C. Entwistle Company. — Most of the large mills shut down for the holiday, except the Lawrence Manufacturing Co. and the Appleton Co.; Massachusetts Mills closed for one week; Tremont and Suffolk ran one-fourth of works.

**May.** Fire damaged plant of Fifeild Tool Co.; the main building was erected in 1893 by E. G. Baker & Co., and was 60 x 250 feet, 2½ stories; there were 2 L's 60 x 120 feet, 2½ stories, and an addition, built in 1900, contained two of the largest planers in the United States; exterior of building was covered with sheet steel; corporation was formed in 1894 with capital stock of \$150,000. — Thorndike Manufacturing Co., elastic web, purchased by Josiah Harriman; company was established in 1870, and employed 44 hands. Mr. Harriman is sole owner of 4 elastic web factories and employs 110 hands. — Fire destroyed cotton waste establishment of Otis Spofford, known as Butler batting mill. — Foundry of Doherty Bros. started up after shutdown of one week on account of fire in Fifeild Tool Co.'s works. — New England Shuttle Co. began manufacture of shuttles and shuttle irons.

**June.** Merrimack Manufacturing Co., cotton goods, installed new combing machines. — Middlesex Co., woollen goods, shut down 10 days owing to accident to driving pulley.

**July.** Massachusetts Cotton Mills replaced old looms with Draper looms. — Middlesex Co. shut down for a week owing to breaking of large driving pulley. — John Pilling Shoe Co. shut down indefinitely owing to dull trade. — Middlesex Co. shut down all but weaving and finishing departments 2 weeks for repairs.

**August.** Pickering Manufacturing Co., hosiery and knit goods, erected new storehouse. — Fifeild Tool Co. voted not to rebuild burned factory but to go out of business. — Boott Cotton Mills added number of spinning frames. — Merrimack Manufacturing Co. built addition to packing department. — Middlesex Co. resumed work after 5 weeks' idleness.

**September.** Fire damaged building of American Card Clothing Co. and finishing room of Merrimack Manufacturing Co. — Dyehouse, 40 x 300 feet, for Lawrence Manufacturing Co., hosiery and knit goods, completed. — Bay State Mills, woollen goods, began work on foundation for addition.

**Ludlow.** In February, Ludlow Manufacturing Co., linen goods, dedicated new mill by entertainment of fully 3,500 people with concert, dance, and supper; mill was designed by engineering department of the company, is red brick, with brownstone trimmings; at south-west corner is 130-foot tower bearing 3,000-pound bell and clock with 12-foot dial; the three stories have 4½ acres floor space, with gallery above centre of upper floor for distributing raw material to machines below; ground floor of main building is 433 x 128 feet, and L is 147 x 69; 6 electric elevators handle goods and raw materials, and light is supplied from 1,276 incandescent bulbs. **April.** Portion of machinery in No. 5 Mill of Ludlow Manufacturing Co. damaged by fire.

**LYNN.** In January, American Heel Co. began work. — Day-Wood Heel Co. dissolved. — D. A. Donovan & Co., shoes, added 5,000 feet to floor space by taking upper portion of factory, corner Willow & Oxford streets. — T. Frank Tyler, molded shanks, removed to ground floor of building occupied by John Lancy, Jr. — Hoyt, Rowe, & Co., slippers, took more floor space in Pevear building. — George W. Belonga & Co., shoes, added new machinery and rearranged plant. — Albert J. Lyons, of counter firm of Morton & Lyons, Percy F. Munsey, and John G. Warner formed corporation for manufacture of molded counters, under style of Lyons Counter Co. — John Lane, of John Lane & Son, slippers, died, aged 64 years; he came to the United States from England in 1885. — T. J. Donovan, formerly with Harney Bros., began manufacture of misses' and children's shoes. — Foot Form Shoe Co. and M. I. Kelley, shoes, removed to Elder building,

Arch St. — L. N. Pinkham, shoes, removed to 505 Washington St., and Hoyt & Rowe, shoes, occupied space vacated by L. N. Pinkham. — Eastern Electric Co., of Middleton, moved to Lynn; company was formed in 1896 for the manufacture of incandescent lamps, making 1,500 to 2,000 lamps daily and now expect to make double that number.

*February.* George Fuller, retired shoe manufacturer, died, aged 61 years. — Brophy Bros. Shoe Co. discontinued annex to factory, known as "back shop," and paid off men. — Hoyt, Rowe, & Co., slippers, succeeded by Hoyt & Rowe. — F. A. Goddard began manufacture of toplifts. — J. B. Grant, shoe patterns, discontinued business; no successor. — Luddy & Currier, shoes, added lasting machines. — Munsey Shank & Counter Co. added new machinery. — Parker Bros. Manufacturing Co., boot and shoe findings, purchased stock and fixtures of Wm. A. Hill & Co. and leased additional floor space. — Hall & Sprague Shoe Co. began business.

*March.* Morning Star Shoe Co. increased capacity. — Williams, Clark, & Co., shoes, increased floor space. — Randall-Adams Co., shoes, incorporated; authorized capital \$40,000. — J. E. Howard, formerly with J. B. Renton Co., began manufacturing pasted innersoles. — Melville S. Nichols died, aged 65 years; he began shoe manufacturing in 1858. — Morrow Counter & Heel Co. incorporated; authorized capital \$10,000. — James E. Phelan Shoe Manufacturing Co. moved to building formerly occupied by Brophy Bros. — H. D. Floyd, counters, discontinued that branch, to engage in the manufacture of shoes.

*April.* Walton & Logan Co., shoes, increased capacity by 10,000 additional feet of floor space. — Breed & Bacheller, cut soles, increased manufacturing capacity 3,000 feet. — John S. Cushman, who purchased slipper business of Howe, Cushman, & Stocker, and Frank L. Cushman formed new firm of Cushman & Cushman. — Breaking of main shaft on engine caused shutdown for 2 days in factories of J. B. Thomas & Tarr, Mrs. C. H. King, Chas. E. Sprague Box Co., Frank Keene Co., W. H. Tuttle, and Faunce & Spinney. — R. J. Breed, cut soles, discontinued. — E. T. Ricker & Co., boots and shoes, succeeded by Miller & Ricker. — Hall & Sprague Shoe Co. sold to Amos F. Bailey who will manufacture infants' turned shoes. — Torsey & Campbell began manufacturing men's and women's slippers. — Fire in Elder building damaged stocks of H. R. Ford & Co., T. J. Donovan, and Mrs. M. A. Kelley, shoes; Faxon & Ludden, wood heels; Crosman Box Co. and Vella Star Heel Co.

*May.* George Purdon, retired morocco manufacturer, died, aged 63 years. — Miller & Ricker, shoes, increased capacity. — George D. Merrill & Co. succeeded shoe firm of Merrill Bros.; P. W. Hessberg, of M. Hessberg, Richmond, Va., is new partner. — Thos. W. Gardiner began addition to last factory, and added 4 turning lathes. — Floyd & Johnson, shoes, succeeded H. D. Floyd. — M. S. Skinner & Co., heels, succeeded by M. S. Skinner Co. — Ford & Belonga began manufacturing shoes. — Torsey & Campbell began manufacturing slippers.

*June.* P. L. Belonga & Co. began manufacturing infants' soft soles. — Astral Shoe Blacking Co. began manufacturing shoe polishes. — Redfern Shoe Co. retired.

*July.* Gardiner, Beardell, & Co., shoes, increased capacity. — Cushman & Hebert, shoes, occupied quarters of P. H. Nourse & Co., who moved to shop vacated by Mr. Treen. — Fire damaged McKay department of William Porter & Son, shoes. — Cutler & Ames, counters, moved to larger quarters. — Fuller Chemical Co. formed to make electric sole bleacher, blacking stains, paints, and shoe supplies. — Plant of Fossiltch Leather Co. damaged by fire. — Hadley Cement Co. began manufacturing cements, blackings, and dressings. — L. L. Dally began manufacturing shoes. — Hennessey Shoe Co. began erection of addition to factory. — Timson & Co. began manufacturing shoes. — Thomas A. Kelly & Co., shoes, added new boiler and vats. — Thomas Keck & Sons closed cut-sole factory for one week. — T. J. Donovan, boots and shoes, admitted F. A. O'Brien; firm name changed to T. J. Donovan & Co. — Innersole & Spring Heel Co. began manufacturing shoe stock.

*August.* J. B. Renton Company, shoe stock, reduced capital stock from \$125,000 to \$75,000.

*September.* Frank Keene Co., shoes, increased floor space by addition of room in adjoining building. — Fire damaged plant of Parker Bros. Manufacturing Co., shoe findings.

**MALDEN.** In April, Boston Rubber Shoe Co. started up after shutdown of one month. *June.* Malden Electric Co. increased boiler capacity and installed Green Economizer. — George P. Cox Last Co.'s plant damaged by fire. *July.* Webster & Co., leather, shut down tannery 3 weeks for repairs. *September.* Charles Niedner, linen fire hose, began addition, 100 x 50 feet, 2 stories.

**Marblehead.** In August, William W. Denning began manufacturing shoes.

## 18 STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES. [Pub. Doc.]

**MARLBOROUGH.** In February, Marlboro Machine and Lamp Co. installed new machinery. *March.* S. H. Howe Shoe Co. added new machinery for treeing, buffing, and counter-cutting. *April.* Spalding Manufacturing Co. added manufacture of sleighs to product. *August.* Timothy A. Coolidge, retired shoe manufacturer, died.

**Maynard.** In January, Assabet Mills, woollen goods, installed 10 Kershaw web feeding machines for finisher cards.

**MEDFORD.** In March, fire damaged part of Boston Steel and Iron Company's plant known as the west wing. *August.* Glenwood Works began foundation for addition to dye-house, to be of brick, 2 stories, 120 x 60 feet.

**Medway.** In January, Ray & Wilson, cotton waste, shut down on account of low water. *February.* Madden-Curtis Shoe Co. shut down during erection of addition to factory. *May.* Ray & Wilson, cotton waste, started up after shutdown of few days owing to high water; later, built new stock house at lower shoddy mill to replace one destroyed by fire recently; in September, completed repairs.

**Methuen.** In January, knitting mill of Swain Manufacturing Co. started up after long shutdown. *March.* Knitted Fabrics Co. shut down for few days to install new machinery. *June.* Methuen Co. shut down cotton mill for an indefinite period owing to lack of orders.

**Middleborough.** In February, Albert Alden, retired straw goods manufacturer, died, aged 83 years. *June.* Leonard, Shaw, & Deane, shoes, closed a week for stock taking.

**Milford.** In January, partnership of Clapp, Huckins, & Temple, shoes, dissolved, succeeded by new firm of Huckins, Temple, & Wood. *February.* Magid-Hope Silk Manufacturing Co. shut down for an indefinite time; in April, new company formed, under name of National Silk Yarn Co. *March.* G. H. Cutting Granite Co. incorporated; authorized capital \$200,000. — William Lapworth & Sons, elastic webbing, added six new looms. — Milford Shoe Co. combined two factories in one and made additions to old factory. *July.* United Shoe Machinery Co. purchased needle business of Lilley & Co.; this business was started in Hopedale in 1849 and moved to Milford in 1866; new owners will take business to one of their several plants.

**Millbury.** In January, Bowden Felting Co. shut down for two days owing to shortage of orders. — Picker and wheel houses of C. T. Aldrich, woollen goods, destroyed by fire. *February.* Millbury Scouring Co. began addition to plant, to be of wood, 40 x 32 feet, 2 stories. — C. T. Aldrich started up after repairing damage done by fire. *May.* Pinafore Cotton Mill shut down for indefinite time owing to dull trade. *July.* Ramshorn Mills, woollen goods, started up after shutdown of two weeks. *August.* William Leventhal, of Boston, leased Ramshorn Manufacturing Co.'s plant for manufacture of men's suitings. *September.* Mayo Woollen Co. purchased plant of Wheeler Cotton Mill Co.; manufacturing to begin at once.

**Mills.** In January, plant of National Flax Fibre Co. completed and all departments running on full time, manufacturing crashes, towels, and other linens from American grown flax.

**Monson.** In January, ground broken for addition to Reynolds mill, 40 x 88 feet, 2 stories, to be used for dye-house; A. D. Ellis recently purchased mill at auction. *April.* Cushman & Sons, woollen goods, shut down few days for repairs. *June.* South Monson straw shop property sold at auction to Ferdinand Langwald and machinery changed to looms for worsted manufacture. *July.* A. D. Ellis shut down part of plant owing to accident to engine. *September.* S. F. Cushman & Sons, woollen goods, ran out stock preparatory to shutting down for 6 weeks.

**Montague.** In January, Turners Falls Cotton Mills added new machinery. *February.* Massachusetts Brick Co. made repairs at Welch brickyard and added new boiler room and boiler. — International Paper Co. added new machinery. *April.* Esleek Paper Mill shut down for repairs. — Keith Paper Co. added new folding machine and cutter.

**Natick.** In April, plant and stock of M. H. Hopf & Co., boots and shoes, damaged by fire. — B. F. Moran, boots and shoes, retired from business; no successor.

**Needham.** Mosely & Co., hosiery and knit goods, erected 3-story addition, 30 x 20 feet.

**NEW BEDFORD.** In January, business of George Delano's Sons and that of Homer Bros. purchased by F. L. Young & Kimball, manufacturers, importers, and dealers in oil, of Boston. — Stockholders of A. L. Blackmer Co. voted to increase capital stock from \$20,000 to \$30,000; company expects to build addition to plant.

**February.** Snell & Simpson began manufacture of crackers, etc. — Soule Mills, cotton yarn and thread, incorporated; authorized capital \$600,000; mills contain about 60,000 spindles. — Fire destroyed finishing shed of Oneko Woollen Mills, owned by Holden, Leonard, & Co., of Boston.

**March.** Henry C. Fowler, loom harness manufacturer, died, aged 53 years; he began making looms in 1885, with one machine of English make. — Wamsutta Mills, cotton goods, added cotton combing machinery. — Pierce Manufacturing Co., cotton goods, added considerable number of spinning frames in new addition.

**April.** Potomaska Mills Corporation, cotton goods, installed 25,000 new frame spindles and French and German combers. — Pierce Manufacturing Co. added 200 new fancy looms. — Bennett Spinning Co. added 20 new spinning frames. — New Bedford Manufacturing Co. passed resolution to close mill for two days over the holiday, owing to dull business.

**May.** Erection of new spinning mill for Soule Mills begun, to be four distinct buildings with all conveniences and improvements.

**June.** The Acetylene Machine Manufacturing Co. began operations in building owned by George F. Bartlett.

**July.** Factory property of Rhodes Eyelet Co. purchased by Eppler Welt Machine Co., a new corporation.

**August.** Morse Twist Drill & Machine Co. built addition to works. — Hathaway-Coniff Mechanical Warp Stop-Motion Co. incorporated under Rhode Island laws; authorized capital \$200,000. — Contract awarded by Henry T. Bulman for stocking factory, of brick and stone, 82 x 42 feet with L 34 x 20 feet and stair tower 17 x 17 feet, 4 stories; L 2 stories, main building partly 3 and partly 4 stories.

**September.** Potomaska Mills Corporation installed electric lighting plant of 1,500 lights. — Weave shed completed for Soule Mills Corporation.

**Newbury.** In January, Benjamin Pearson, Sr., died, aged 78 years; he began business with his son Benjamin Pearson, Jr., in 1875, and at the time of his death was president of the Byfield Snuff Co.

**NEWBURYPORT.** In January, B. E. Cole & Co., shoes, increased capacity by taking second floor of building occupied by A. F. Ross & Co. — Trouble with boiler at silver factory of Towle Manufacturing Co. caused shutdown until new one could be put in.

**February.** Fiberloid Co. purchased land for erection of 2-story brick addition to factory.

— Towle Manufacturing Co. started up after shutdown of 18 days. **March.** Essex Manufacturing Co. succeeded Essex Heel Co., dissolved.

**April.** Edward E. Ling, of Scarboro Beach Packing Co., Portland, Me., leased building in the John Currier, Jr., ship yard; company will pack in tins, clams, fish, and vegetables, employing about 50 persons.

**May.** Barton Shoe Co. increased facilities for producing infants' soft-soled shoes.

**July.** Towle Manufacturing Co. started up after summer vacation. **September.** N. D. Dodge & Bliss, shoes, built 3-story addition.

**NEWTON.** In January, work begun on new mill for Cherokee Turkey Red Dye Co.

**February.** Boston Paper Co. closed mills. — Plant of Nonantum Co., worsted goods, sold under mortgage to S. Eugene Ames; to be remodeled and operations resumed; in April, sold again at auction to Walter A. Webster, of Boston. **June.** Fire destroyed planing mill of Henry F. Ross.

**NORTH ADAMS.** In January, carriage manufactory of W. H. Turner destroyed by fire. — Wilkinson & Bliss shoe factory purchased by Fred F. Dowlin. — Colonel John Bracewell, of Windsor Manufacturing Co., died, aged 64 years. — North Adams Brush Co. removed to Clarksburg.

**February.** Eagle Mill of Windsor Co., print works, shut down for few hours owing to breaking of large belt. **March.** C. F. Sampson Mfg.



## 20 STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES. [Pub. Doc.]

Co., shoes, shut down indefinitely owing to business difficulties. — Shoe factory of Fairfield, Millard, & Co. closed and business transferred to factory of N. L. Millard & Co. *April*. Bartlett lumber mill sold to S. P. Thayer, who sold to S. B. Dibble Lumber Co. — Henry Clay Bliss, retired woollen goods manufacturer, died, aged 83 years. *May*. N. L. Millard & Co. set up new 150-horse-power engine. *June*. All cigar manufacturing shops closed to take inventory ordered by the Government. — Blackinton Co., worsted goods, shut down indefinitely. *August*. Greylock Mills, cotton goods, let contract for addition to plant, to cost about \$6,000. — Webber Bros., shoes, began addition to factory; new part will be used for Goodyear welts and old shop for McKays. — Johnson Manufacturing Co. and Dunbar Mills Co. consolidated to manufacture cotton goods; Johnson M'fg Co. began business in 1850, incorporated in 1873. — Blackinton Co., worsted goods, started up. *September*. Greylock Mills built addition for combing room. — Eagle Mill of Windsor Co. shut down.

**NORTHAMPTON.** In March, Northampton Shoe Co. organized; authorized capital \$10,000. — Frank H. Dinsmore, of Dinsmore & Jager, manufacturers of banjo and violin supplies, died, aged 42 years. — Norwood Engineering Co. began foundation for addition to machine shop. *April*. E. E. Wood Cutlery Co. sold business to W. A. Rogers Cutlery Co. of New York; sale included business of Rogers & Wood Co., silver-plating. *July*. Norwood Engineering Co. built addition to machine shop. *August*. Mt. Tom Sulphite Pulp Co. shut down for a week owing to temporary closing of Holyoke Paper mills. *September*. Rogers & Wood Co., cutlery, began addition, 74 x 40 feet, one story, for forge room.

**North Andover.** In February, M. T. Stevens & Sons' Co., woollen goods, organized; authorized capital \$800,000. *June*. Massachusetts Bleach & Dye Works destroyed by fire.

**North Attleborough.** In January, F. M. Whiting & Co., shell and horn goods, shut down for 2 weeks. — James Totten, old-time manufacturing jeweler, died. *March*. Factory of Sturdy's Sons, jewelry, destroyed by fire; W. N. Fisher & Co. and E. E. Thomas & Co., in the same building, lost heavily. *April*. W. S. Blackinton & Co. started up after 2 weeks' shutdown. — E. I. Franklin & Co., jewelry, shut down one week for repairs.

**Northborough.** In January, Northborough Woollen Mills damaged by fire. *February*. Woodside Mills, woollen goods, started up after shutdown of seven months; James Dorr, of Jefferson, Mass., to run the property.

**Northbridge.** In March, Whitin Machine Works equipped the Whitman Cotton Mills, New Bedford, with 40 new combing machines.

**North Brookfield.** In January, shoe shop of H. H. Brown closed for invoice. *February*. E. & A. H. Batcheller Co., shoes, added 4 new lasting machines and expect to put in more; also added manufacture of tree feet to product. *March*. Fire damaged last factory of E. & A. H. Batcheller Co. *June*. E. & A. H. Batcheller closed factory for invoicing.

**Northfield.** In January, fire destroyed cabinet-maker's shop of Isalah Moody. *September*. Fire damaged factory owned by Gilbert H. Mann and occupied by Hamilton & Son for wood turning.

**Norwell.** In March, factory occupied by Ridge Hill Shoe Co. destroyed by fire. *April*. George W. H. Litchfield, retired shoe manufacturer, died.

**Norwood.** In May, stockholders of Lyman Smith's Sons Co. voted to adopt name of Winslow Bros. & Smith Co. for the manufacture of sheepskins; new organization included firms of Winslow Bros. and Lyman Smith's Sons who for nearly 50 years manufactured sheep leather in this town; authorized and paid in capital \$350,000.

**Orange.** In March, Orange Shirt Co. closed factory for an indefinite time; plant was built in 1895 by the citizens and turned over to company under terms of contract. *April*. New Home Sewing Machine Co. dedicated new factory with dance and collation; building is of brick, 3 stories, 200 x 98 feet. — James H. Haley began erection of brass foundry. *May*. Grout Bros. began work on foundation for addition to automobile fac-

tory. *July.* New Home Sewing Machine Co. shut down for 10 days. *August.* Orange Shirt Co. stockholders voted to sell property of company to F. M. Becker; in September, F. M. Becker began manufacturing.

**Oxford.** In February, Andrew Howarth & Son, woollen goods, shut down owing to accident to boiler. *April.* John Rich, of Millbury, purchased water privilege at Gates place, put in new flume and made other improvements.

**Palmer.** In January, Boston Duck Co. added new twisting, carding, and spinning machinery, also new water-wheels; later, added napping machine.—Holden & Fuller, woollen goods, shut down for a week on account of lack of orders.

**Peabody.** In February, Danvers Bleachery & Dye Works added making of sheets and pillowcases for Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co. to product. *April.* Furbush & Co. began manufacture of grain leather in finishing factory of John A. Lord.—Murr Leather Co. purchased building known as the Brown wool shop to be used as drying department. *May.* Christopher Carter hired William P. Clark factory for manufacture of morocco; factory formerly occupied by him in Salem was burned.—The Annable factory started up to produce chrome tanned sheepskins.—Monahan & Robinson leased old Enos factory for the manufacture of a patent Babbitt metal. *June.* Vaughn Machine Co. incorporated; authorized capital \$2,000,000; business of the Sawyer Leather Measuring Machinery Co. purchased by new firm who will manufacture and control sale of same. Vaughn Machine Co. was established many years ago by father of George, Ira, and Charles Vaughn, who invented the first putting-out machine. *July.* F. Osborne Co., leather manufacturers, started up after shutdown of 9 months.—National Calfskin Co. erected new frame storehouse, 2 stories above basement, flat roof, with granolithic floor in basement.—A. B. Clark built addition, 85 x 45 feet, to morocco factory. *August.* Calvin J. Larrabee, leather manufacturer, died, aged 37 years.

**Pepperell.** In January, Gregory, Shaw, & Co., shoe manufacturers, dissolved; Gregory-Shaw Co. continued; business was originally established in 1815, incorporated in 1900. *February.* Flagg Manufacturing Co., musical instruments, moved part of stock and machinery to East Boston.

**PITTSFIELD.** In January, Eaton-Hurlbut Stationery Co. shut down one day for repairs on boiler.—J. L. & T. D. Peck Manufacturing Co., woollen goods, began addition to storehouse, 97 x 40 feet.—Stevenson Manufacturing Co. reorganized with capital of \$30,000, to manufacture reels, spools, and bobbins.—Pontoosuc Woollen Manufacturing Co. shut down for one week, owing to dull trade.—Two mills of J. L. & T. D. Peck Manufacturing Co. started up after shutdown of 2 weeks.—Pittsfield Shoe Stock Co., organized about a year ago, added new machinery and increased force.—Andriess & Hanssen leased rooms in Ryan block for manufacturing cigars.—Slight damage done by fire at plant of Helliwell & Co., woollen goods.

*February.* Weaving departments of W. C. Tillotson shut down 3 days to allow carding and spinning rooms to get stock ahead.—Directors of Stanley Electric Co. voted to increase capital stock \$250,000.—Part of the business of the Stevenson Manufacturing Co. consolidated with that of the Wrentham Shuttle Co., of Wrentham.

*March.* Pontoosuc Woollen Manufacturing Co. shut down part of mill 3 days owing to break in shafting.—Smith Shirt Co. started up after shutdown of 2 weeks.—O. W. Robbins Shoe Co. shut down for indefinite time.—Pittsfield Carriage Co. made alterations and improvements including placing of large elevator and excavation for cellar wall under shops, 40 x 60 feet.

*April.* New company formed with capital stock of \$25,000, to manufacture crackers.—Eaton-Hurlbut Paper Co. began addition to factory, 50 x 100 feet, 3 stories, brick, to cost \$25,000.—Andriess & Hanssen, cigars, increased capacity.

*May.* W. E. Tillotson Manufacturing Co., woollen goods, incorporated with \$175,000 capital, and assumed business of W. E. Tillotson.—The Pittsfield Shoe Stock Co. shut down for inventory before moving; resumed operations in July.—W. E. Tillotson Mfg. Co., worsted goods, added 10 new looms.—Government paper mill at Coltsville shut down for a month.—S. N. & C. Russell Manufacturing Co., woollen goods, shut down for one week during repairs.

*June.* Helliwell & Co. shut down for repairs to engine and machinery.—Andriess & Hanssen, cigar manufacturers, closed factory and took positions in Albany, N. Y.—Thomas Crane began manufacture of rugs.

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**July.** A. H. Rice & Co., silk goods, started up after shutdown of several days for inventory. — Stanley Electric Manufacturing Co. erected new pattern shop and gate-house.  
**September.** Morewood Ice Co. began new structure, 100 x 50 feet, 40 feet high.

**Plymouth.** In April, George Mabbett & Sons built addition to woollen mill and installed new machinery. **September.** Fire destroyed warehouse of Plymouth Cordage Co.

**Randolph.** In February, J. B. Lewis Co., of Brockton, shoes, purchased new Tilton shoe factory and moved machinery from Brockton.

**Reading.** In January, directors of Reading Rubber Manufacturing Co. voted to increase capital stock 50 per cent; brick addition built, 350 x 60 feet, one story, for manufacture of imitation upholsterers' leather. **April.** Ford & Chase, shoes, dissolved; E. W. Ford succeeded; in June, removed plant to Salem and increased product.

**Revere.** In July, spice mill of D. & L. Slade Co. destroyed by fire; mill was built 50 years ago.

**Rockland.** In January, Hurley Bros., who retired from firm of N. R. Packard & Co., Brockton, purchased Bates factory and began manufacture of shoes. **February.** Gideon Studley's new box mill completed; 2 stories, 90 x 55 feet, with basement 66 x 55 feet, L 33 x 34 feet, cost \$35,000. **April.** Kuhn Machine Co. purchased factory formerly occupied by Jason Smith; brick stack to be erected and 15-horse-power engine and 15-horse-power boiler installed. **May.** Inkley & Johnson moved heel business to Brockton. — Rice & Hutchins, shoes, began negotiations for 50 acres of land for erection of new factory and tannery. Land already purchased for erection of 25 houses.

**SALEM.** In January, Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co. installed 150-horse-power boiler. — E. S. Woodbury & Co., shoes, erected large factory for their own use. **February.** Goodwin & Carroll, machinists, succeeded by Goodwin & Lincoln. — B. J. Mulligan built addition to morocco factory. — Fires for the month: Heffernan & Son, shoes; Henry D. Lefavour, shoes; the latter began erection of factory, 4 stories, accommodating several hundred workmen, to take place of factory burned. **March.** Fire damaged building occupied by Peter F. Marrin, stiffening shop, and A. W. Copp, box manufacturer. **April.** Fire destroyed mill of N. P. Gifford, building materials, and damaged box factory of W. A. Irving. **May.** Eagle Iron Foundry damaged by fire. — P. Creedon & Co. purchased currying shop of George F. Putnam tannery; in June, E. W. Ford, successor to Ford & Chase, shoes, moved business from Reading to occupy it. **July.** Daniel C. Haskell tannery property purchased by John Bradley, of Salem Shoe Stock Co. — Moore Leather Machine Co. Incorporated, began manufacturing. **August.** B. J. Mulligan factory, shoe stock, started up after shutdown of a month. — Eagle Iron Foundry began erection of addition, 40 x 42 feet.

**Saugus.** In January, Saugus Woollen Manufacturing Co. organized; authorized capital \$70,000. — F. Scott & Sons, woollen goods, added new looms.

**Shelburne.** In March, American Metallic Casket Co. tore down part of the old Gardner cutlery plant in order to build addition.

**Shirley.** In January, Samson Cordage Works installed dynamo and other electric power machinery in new building on site of the old Fredonian mill.

**Somerset.** In January, Somerset Stove Foundry Co. started up after shutdown of 3 weeks for repairs; in February, shut down 2 weeks for stock taking; in May, shut down for indefinite time, resuming in June; in July, shut down for 10 days. **February.** Fire damaged building of Mount Hope Iron Co.; in April, nail factory shut down for repairs to overhead shafting; in June, company shut down for one week; in July, nail factory run 5 days a week to allow plate department to get ahead. **September.** Somerset Stove Foundry Co. started up after shutdown of 2 weeks.

**SOMERVILLE.** In July, American Tube Works began erection of brick boiler house, 1 story, 54 x 41 feet. **September.** American Tube Works began erection of 2-story brick and stone building, steel frame, 41 x 58 feet.

**Southbridge.** In March, Hamilton Woollen Co. added 100 looms in spinning room.

**South Hadley.** In March, plant of Glasgow Co., cotton goods, started up after shut-down of 4 years to run off stock; in May, shut down. *May.* Finishing room of Hampshire Paper Co. shut down for few days.

**Southwick.** In May, fire destroyed sawmill and seven other buildings owned by Elbridge F. Dewey.

**Spencer.** In January, fire damaged No. 1 mill of Spencer Wire Co. — Cutting department of Isaac Prouty & Co. Incorporated, shoes, shut down for stock taking, which was done in each department as fast as work was finished. — A. Drury, retired shoe manufacturer, died; he was at one time engaged with George Livermore, later with Frank E. Dunston, of firm of E. Jones & Co., and retired in 1883. — Spencer Textile Co., woollen goods, put additional looms in operation. *March.* No. 5 mill of Spencer Wire Co. shut down on account of broken water-wheel. *April.* Dufton Bros., woollen goods, shut down one day owing to high water in finishing and boiler rooms. *July.* E. Jones & Co. shut down shoe factory owing to accident to heater. *September.* Cutters at shoe factory of Isaac Prouty & Co. Incorporated began work after a week's vacation.

**SPRINGFIELD.** In January, Meyer Thread Co. removed to Salem, N. H.

*February.* Franklin Nichols and John A. Nichols retired from Taylor, Nichols, & Co., stationery manufacturers; John A. Murphy, former partner, and George H. Souther succeeded, under style of Murphy & Souther. — James S. Blair, ex-president and founder of Blair Manufacturing Co., agricultural implements, died, aged 83 years. — William P. Derby, retired manufacturer webbing and narrow fabrics, died, aged 63 years. — O. W. Bullock & Co., artisans' tools, secured option on lease of floor space in building owned and formerly occupied by Cheney Bigelow Wire Works. — Cheney Bigelow Wire Works built brick addition to factory, 3 stories, 44 x 148 feet; the looms to be installed will each rest on a stone foundation, independent of floor of building.

*March.* Springfield Economy Rug Co. began manufacturing rugs from old carpets by use of company's patented machine.

*May.* American Flax Co. moved from Meredith, N. H., to Indian Orchard, and began manufacturing. — Indian Orchard Co., cotton yarn and thread, shut down half day owing to accident to governor. — Fire damaged plant of Springfield Lumber Co.

*June.* Chapman Valve Manufacturing Co. built addition to plant, one story, 50 x 150 feet, of steel; brass finishing department shut down for one day owing to accident to main belt. — Bemis & Call, hardware and tools, began erection of new mill, 146 x 61 feet; first section will be continuation of present No. 2 mill and 3 stories high, second section to be 2 stories, and 114 feet long; old mill will be used for storehouse. — Springfield Army shops shut down 15 days for annual repairs and inventory.

*July.* Atlas Wire Works organized for manufacture of wire goods. — Knox Automobile Co. organized with capital of \$60,000. — Chapman Valve Manufacturing Co. began work on addition to main building, 40 x 21 feet, one story, to be used for a japan-room. — J. W. Steere & Sons, Incorporated with capital of \$50,000, purchased plant and organ business of J. W. Steere & Son.

*August.* Cross & Church, proprietors of Century Manufacturing Co., clothing, increased capacity.

*September.* Springfield Economy Rug Co. moved into rooms vacated by Planet Manufacturing Co. — Birnie Paper Co. reorganized as stock company; authorized capital \$600,000; later, began erection of mill addition, brick, 3 stories, 50 x 75 feet. — R. H. Long of R. H. Long Shoe Manufacturing Co. leased J. E. Bacon factory and will operate same. — Templeton Press, newspaper and job printing, bought by Albert C. S. Raymond who will manage it in connection with his plant at Greenfield.

**Sterling.** In January, Marcus & Co., owners of the Edwin Stevenson mill at Pratt's Junction, hired Fitch chair shop for finishing room; to be known as New England Chair Co.

**Stoncham.** In February, T. H. Jones Shoe Co. increased capacity by taking the space formerly occupied by Blaisdell Clothing Co. *April.* George Longmore began manufacturing heels. — Business of H. B. Tucker, shoe stock, transferred to H. B. Tucker Co., Incorporated under Massachusetts laws.

**Stoughton.** In January, Fitzpatrick Shoe Co., Chas. E. Dwyer president, began manufacturing. *March.* French & Ward, knit goods, shut down for indefinite time owing to dull trade. *June.* Upham Bros. & Co., shoes, purchased Charles Stratton & Son's factory. — Stockholders of Wales French Shoe Co. voted to go out of business and closed factory. *August.* Fire damaged waste house of Stoughton Mills, woollen goods and yarn.

**Sutton.** In June, Batcheller & Nason, slippers, ran out stock and closed factory; shop was opened in 1881 and most of the work done by hand.

**Swansea.** In July, Lorenzo P. Sturtevant installed additional machinery for manufacture of jewelry in second floor of the D. R. Child & Co. establishment.

**Swampscott.** In March, Swampscott Gelatine Co. incorporated; authorized capital \$5,100.

**TAUNTON.** In January, Lewis & Co., candy manufacturers, moved from Philadelphia to factory on Main Street. — Corr Manufacturing Co. added 50 looms and installed new boiler. — John C. Rhodes & Co., eyelets, purchased plant and business of John D. Robinson.

*February.* Cohannet Mills, cotton yarn and thread, shut down 4 weeks to install new steam plant at No. 1 and 2 mills. — Eldridge & Co. made extensive improvements at coffin-plate works. — Robinson Iron Works sold to Plymouth Mills; works were shut down about 10 years ago. — North Dighton Co-operative Stove Co. shut down for the holiday; in March, shut down for a week; in June, shut down for several weeks.

*March.* French & Winslow, brick, started up after shutdown of about 2 months.

*April.* William O'Brien, formerly spinning ring manufacturer, died. — New company formed to manufacture brick; 28 acres of land purchased from A. B. Staples, who retired from brick business some time since; in June, made first lot of 32,000 brick. — Whittenton Manufacturing Co., cotton goods, shut down for 2 weeks to curtail production; later, began erection of new storehouse. — Fire destroyed plant of Taunton Dye Works; in June, William Lovering began rebuilding.

*May.* Reed & Barton shut down silver department for stock taking. — Taunton Locomotive Manufacturing Co. closed to take account of stock. — Fire caused slight damage at mill of Whittenton Manufacturing Co.

*June.* Mason Machine Co. installed new molding machines. — Fire destroyed building owned by Francis S. Babbitt and occupied by Cohannet Silver Plate Co., Henry D. Moulton, and The Atlantic Refrigerating Machine Co.

*July.* Elizabeth Poole Mills, cotton goods, shut down for about a month to curtail production. — Whittenton Pearl Jewelry Co. formed, and began erection of factory, 37 x 60 feet. — Fire damaged Canoe River mill, cotton yarn and thread. — Whittenton Manufacturing Co. started up after shutdown of 10 days. — Poole Silver Co. started up after shutdown for repairs.

*August.* North Dighton Co-operative Stove Co. started up after shutdown. — Elizabeth Poole Mills started up after shutdown of over a month.

*September.* Taunton Gas Co. began operation of plant at Weir and will continue old plant until new one is running satisfactorily. — Taunton Automobile Co. incorporated; authorized capital \$200,000. — Fire damaged foundry of Taunton Locomotive Manufacturing Co. — Management of new knitting mill purchased Fish estate for erection of new factory.

**Uxbridge.** In February, Calumet Woollen Co. shut down owing to accident to water-wheel. *May.* Albert E. Davis began manufacture of cotton and woollen yarns and shoddies.

*July.* Calumet Woollen Co. laid foundation for large force pump. *September.* Mill property formerly owned and operated by R. C. Taft of Rhode Island and for many years owned and operated by C. C. Capron, purchased by C. W. Scott and J. R. Scott; Whittinsville Savings Bank was grantor, having purchased property about a year ago at foreclosure sale; new owners took possession at once.

**Wakefield.** In April, Harvard Knitting Mill began work on addition, 3 stories, 160 x 45 feet. *July.* L. B. Evans & Son, shoes, began addition to factory, wood, 4 stories, 40 x 60 feet. — Smith & Anthony Co. started up after usual summer shutdown.

**Wales.** In January, Golden Rod Woollen Mills installed new napper.

**Walpole.** In January, Walpole Card Clothing Co. installed electric light plant; in April, added new machinery.

**WALTHAM.** In February, stock, machinery, etc., of Whitney & Wood Co., aluminum ware, purchased by Pittsburg Reduction Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., who will move plant to that city. — Boston Manufacturing Co., cotton goods, shut down a week for repairs. — Alfred Tomlin began erection of new factory for manufacture of knit goods. *April.* Fire destroyed planing mill of Buttrick Lumber Co. — Philadelphia Watch Case Co. purchased plants of the United States Watch Co. and the Columbia Watch Co.; additional buildings will be erected. *May.* Boston Manufacturing Co. shut down for indefinite period, owing to dull market. *July.* Buttrick Lumber Co. began new sawmill to replace one destroyed by fire.

**Ware.** In February, Otis Co., cotton goods, shut down No. 8 mill for repairs on engine. — G. H. Gilbert Manufacturing Co., woollen goods, shut down for part of day to make repairs on main gear; in March, installed 23 new worsted spinning frames and 12 new high speed looms. *July.* C. A. Stevens & Co., woollen goods, installed electric dynamo for lighting purposes.

**Warren.** In January, Potter & Collamore erected addition to machine shop. — Sayles & Jenks Manufacturing Co., woollen goods, closed owing to condition of market. — Thorndike Co., cotton goods, installed napping machine; No. 3 mill shut down owing to accident to water-wheel. *February.* Torkelson Manufacturing Co., arms and ammunition, shut down for a day to make repairs on main shaft. — Fire damaged No. 4 mill of Thorndike Co.; in March, cross compound engine of 600-horse-power installed at No. 1 mill. *May.* George F. Blake Manufacturing Co., machines and machinery, moved plant to East Cambridge. *July.* Warren Steam Pump Co. increased capacity by renting 3-story wooden building owned by George C. Bridges.

**Watertown.** Player Manufacturing Co. incorporated under Maine laws, with capital of \$500,000, to manufacture and sell musical instruments. *April.* Walker & Pratt Manufacturing Co. began work on foundation for an addition 100 x 110 feet, one story.

**Wayland.** In May, O. Ewing began manufacture of shoes in Cochituate. *June.* Daniel Griffin began manufacturing shoes.

**Webster.** In March, Henry Hale Stevens died, aged 83 years; he founded Stevens Linen Works in 1863, which were incorporated in 1867 under laws of Massachusetts, and retired in 1877. *April.* Chace Mills, woollen goods, installed 32 new looms. *September.* H. N. Slater Manufacturing Co., cambric works, shut down 2 weeks, owing to large amount of goods on hand.

**Westborough.** In January, Lucius R. Bates, manufacturer of straw goods, died, aged 73 years. *April.* George B. Brigham & Son, shoes, closed shop for a week, owing to lack of orders and change to summer grade of goods.

**West Bridgewater.** In March, Trolley Shoe Polish Co. began manufacturing.

**West Brookfield.** In March, Olmstead Quaboag Corset Co. began work on new extension, 36 x 18 feet. *April.* Brigham condensed milk factory started up after shutdown caused by strike of milk producers. *June.* Standard Fishing-rod Co. shut down for about 4 weeks to make alterations.

**Westfield.** In January, William Warren Thread Co. began erection of 3-story brick addition to mill, 50 x 160 feet. — Noble Bros. & Co. purchased what is known as Johnson organ factory for tobacco warehouse. *February.* Henry A. Parsons, retired carriage manufacturer, died, aged 68 years. *March.* H. B. Smith Co., machines, built addition to storehouse, increased capacity of machine room, and installed new boiler. — Cressy Thread Co. leased factory formerly occupied by New England Whip Co. and installed machinery for manufacture of thread. *April.* American Cigar Co. closed factory; company was established in 1873. — American Bicycle Co. awarded contract for addition to Lozier plant; to be of brick, 210 x 50 feet, 4 stories, with sub-basement, and of heavy mill construction, to cost about \$35,000; completed in June. *June.* H. B. Smith Co. let contract for addition to heating apparatus plant. *July.* Joseph W. Ellis, cigar manufacturer, died, aged 62 years. — Fire damaged building occupied by Independent Whip

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**Co., Palmer & Upson, whip buttons, and Vitrified Wheel Co.** *August.* The Horsewhip Co., a new corporation organized under Massachusetts laws, occupied building of Bay State Whip Co. — Fire damaged plant of Beckwith Bros. & Co.; firm resumed work in few days. — Packard Whip Mount Works built addition of one story. — Jeremiah H. Connors, cigar manufacturer, died, aged 45 years.

**West Springfield.** In January, Mittineague Paper Co. began erection of addition to plant, brick, 150 x 50 feet, for the manufacture of goods now imported, particularly photograph and artists' paper; in September, installed machinery in new mill.

**West Stockbridge.** In February, West Stockbridge Lime Co. organized; authorized capital \$15,000.

**Westport.** In July, fire, caused by lightning, destroyed storehouse of Westport Manufacturing Co., cotton yarn and thread.

**Weymouth.** In January, Aaron Prince Nash, retired shoe manufacturer, died, aged 90 years. *June.* M. C. Dizer & Co. absorbed Gordon-Kiley Shoe Co. *September.* Davis B. Clapp, shoe manufacturer, died, aged 24 years.

**Whitman.** In January, Jenkins & Waterman began manufacturing box toes in Jenkins factory. — Work on foundation for Bliss factory begun. *April.* American Linen Fibre Co., with capital of \$2,000,000, bought plant of Dunbar, Hobart, & Whidden, to manufacture absorbent linen, linen paper, and fireproof wood and electric insulation. *June.* Jenkins & Waterman began work on addition to factory. — Atwood Bros. began excavation for addition to box factory, 2 stories, 45 x 100 feet.

**Wilbraham.** In April, fire damaged storeroom of Collins Manufacturing Co., paper.

**Williamsburg.** In April, fire destroyed sawmill of G. M. Bradford. *May.* Haydenville Co. equipped polishing machines with blowers.

**Williamstown.** In February, Boston Finishing Works completed new addition for dyehouse, and old dyehouse turned into calender room; in March, added new machinery in bleaching department; in April, shut down on account of muddy water. *May.* Beltline Manufacturing Co. formed to make belt dressing.

**WOBURN.** In February, P. Calnan & Co., shoe stock, discontinued; no successor. *April.* F. E. Cottle purchased old Loring tannery, which was partially destroyed by explosion few years ago, and remodeled it; erected 3 new buildings: 135 x 32 feet, 3 stories; 145 x 44 feet, 1 story; and 65 x 60 feet, 2 stories; work to start in July, employing 125 to 150 men and tanning 400 hides daily.

**WORCESTER.** In January, stock and machinery of R. B. Edwards, spindles, sold for benefit of creditors. — Bickford & Sweet, slippers, succeeded by E. A. Bickford & Sweet. — The Independent Pharmaceutical Co. leased part of A. H. Hammond factory for manufacture of physicians' and surgeons' supplies; company purchased business of Peake Manufacturing Co., of Boston, and combined it with the business at Worcester. — Southgate Woollen Co. built additional story to plant. — Globe Corset Co. purchased the building which they occupied; company was formed in 1883. — John P. Marble, retired woollen manufacturer, died, aged 99 years. — Worcester Corset Co. incorporated; authorized capital \$400,000. — Gleaner Brush Co. purchased factory of Louis Bourneuf & Co. in Swampscott and moved business to Worcester. — Samuel Ayres, wire goods manufacturer, died, aged 82 years; he began weaving wire in 1845, starting the business now carried on by the National Wire Goods Co.; he retired about 12 years ago.

*February.* Queensbury Mills Co., woollen goods, incorporated; authorized capital \$100,000. — Locomobile Company of America shipped machinery to factory at Bridgeport, Ct. — William H. Burns Co., clothing, increased capital stock from \$150,000 to \$250,000. — Natural Food Co., successors to Shredded Wheat Co., built new factory at Niagara Falls, and advertising department removed from Worcester. — Morgan Spring Co. bought all staple and tack machines used by Washburn & Moen department of American Steel & Wire Co., and moved them to plant at Barber's crossing.

*March.* Walter B. Clark purchased machinery and stock of Parisian Wrapper Manufacturing Co. — Bent & Evans began manufacturing boots and shoes in part of Walker

& Brown's factory. — Charles C. Houghton, shoe manufacturer, died; he began manufacturing in 1853, and retired in 1893. — Worcester Novelty Co. began manufacturing wire goods and novelties. — United States Mobile & Power Co. established in plant formerly occupied by Warren Manufacturing Co.; building 1s of brick, 4 stories, and contains 8,000 square feet. — Wachusett Mills Corporation increased capital stock from \$15,000 to \$50,000; company purchased Sargent building, erected in 1866, and remodeled it for manufacturing fancy cotton goods. — Peter Wood Dyeing Co. built large addition to dyehouse. — Stock of Claflin Dental Co. sold to W. H. DeLon.

*April.* Parisian Wrapper Manufacturing Co. incorporated with capital of \$25,000. — United States Steel Co. started up plant at South Worcester. — Litchfield Cushlon Heel Co. incorporated; authorized capital \$100,000. — Star Hammock Co. began manufacturing. — Worcester Manufacturing Co., incorporated, bought patent rights of the Burnham shutter worker; capital stock \$150,000. — Solomon Kunitz, formerly of the Parisian Wrapper Manufacturing Co., organized new company to manufacture similar line of goods.

*June.* Plant and business of Worcester Carpet Co. purchased by M. J. Whittall. — Parker Wire Goods Co. incorporated under Massachusetts laws; authorized capital \$10,000; to manufacture wire goods specialties. — Witherby, Rugg, & Richardson, woodworking machinery, succeeded by Witherby, Rugg, & Richardson Company. — Browning & Elliott bought business of H. W. Beach and began manufacturing heels. — Fire damaged building occupied by John J. Griffin, manufacturer of mattresses. — Thomas C. Orndorff succeeded by Anson Mills Woven Belt Cartridge Co.

*July.* Fire destroyed ice houses of Walker Ice Co. — Charles J. Goessman erected factory for manufacture of patented waterproof paper. — Fire damaged factory of Hatch & Barnes, builders' finish. — Loring Coes & Co. awarded contract for new wrench factory, 100 x 180 feet, 3 stories, brick, to cost about \$25,000.

*August.* Crompton & Knowles shut down loom works for annual 10 days' vacation. — Star Foundry shut down for 10 days. — W. E. Oakley & Son, brass founders, sold to Kindred & Taylor.

*September.* Plant of Worcester Carpet Co. formally transferred to Mathew J. Whittall, who purchased property in June, and will continue to manufacture the same line of goods.

**THE STATE.** As in past years, the preceding Chronology has been prepared from information supplied by manufacturers, and from other sources. It includes the more important events affecting the conduct of industrial enterprises of the Commonwealth. In the following summary will be found a statement of the principal industrial events, arranged by subjects and industries. The proper method of reading the table is as follows: During the nine months ending September 30, 1901, there were 109 instances of new firms or industries established in the several cities or towns; of these, 37 were established to manufacture boots and shoes; 3, carriages and wagons; 5, leather; 7, machines and machinery; 9, metals and metallic goods, etc. There were 78 new buildings constructed during the nine months; 4 for firms manufacturing artisans' tools; 10 for firms or corporations making boots and shoes; 7, cotton goods; 10, machines and machinery, etc. Other lines may be read in a similar manner.

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number	CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number
<b>New Establishments, etc.</b>	109	<b>New Establishments, etc. — Con.</b>	
Boots and shoes, . . . . .	37	Flax, hemp, and jute goods, . . . . .	1
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, . . . . .	1	Food preparations, . . . . .	4
Brooms, brushes, and mops, . . . . .	1	Furniture, . . . . .	2
Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc., . . . . .	1	Hosiery and knit goods, . . . . .	1
Carpetings, . . . . .	2	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc., . . . . .	1
Carriages and wagons, . . . . .	3	Jewelry, . . . . .	1
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster, . . . . .	1	Leather, . . . . .	5
Clothing, . . . . .	2	Lumber, . . . . .	1
Cordage and twine, . . . . .	2	Machines and machinery, . . . . .	7
Cotton goods, . . . . .	2	Metals and metallic goods, . . . . .	9
Electrical apparatus and appliances, . . . . .	2	Models, lasts, and patterns, . . . . .	1



CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number	CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number
<b>New Establishments, etc.—Con.</b>		<b>Machinery added to Plants—Con.</b>	
Paper, . . . . .	8	Electrical apparatus and appli-	1
Pollishes and dressing, . . . . .	5	ances, . . . . .	1
Print works, dye works, and		Jewelry, . . . . .	1
bleacheries, . . . . .	1	Leather goods, . . . . .	1
Railroad construction and equip-		Machines and machinery, . . . . .	6
ment, . . . . .	1	Metals and metallic goods, . . . . .	1
Rubber and elastic goods, . . . . .	2	Models, lasts, and patterns, . . . . .	3
Scientific instruments and appli-		Paper, . . . . .	4
ances, . . . . .	1	Print works, dye works, and	
Stone (quarried), . . . . .	1	bleacheries, . . . . .	1
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,		Rubber and elastic goods, . . . . .	1
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, . . . . .	3	Wooden goods, . . . . .	1
Toys and games (children's), . . . . .	1	Woollen goods, . . . . .	13
Woollen goods, . . . . .	3	Worsted goods, . . . . .	6
<b>Buildings constructed dur-</b>		<b>Other Additions to Plants.</b>	63
<b>ing the Year.</b>	78	Artisans' tools, . . . . .	2
Artisans' tools, . . . . .	4	Boots and shoes, . . . . .	12
Bicycles, tricycles, etc., . . . . .	1	Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, . . . . .	1
Boots and shoes, . . . . .	10	Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc., . . . . .	1
Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., . . . . .	3	Carpetings, . . . . .	1
Carriages and wagons, . . . . .	1	Carriages and wagons, . . . . .	1
Cooking, lighting, and heating		Clothing, . . . . .	1
apparatus, . . . . .	1	Cordage and twine, . . . . .	1
Cotton goods, . . . . .	7	Cotton goods, . . . . .	6
Electrical apparatus and appli-		Hosiery and knit goods, . . . . .	2
ances, . . . . .	1	Leather, . . . . .	3
Flax, hemp, and jute goods, . . . . .	2	Lumber, . . . . .	1
Food preparations, . . . . .	1	Machines and machinery, . . . . .	7
Hose: rubber, linen, etc., . . . . .	1	Metals and metallic goods, . . . . .	4
Hosiery and knit goods, . . . . .	4	Models, lasts, and patterns, . . . . .	2
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,		Musical instruments and materials, . . . . .	1
etc., . . . . .	2	Paper, . . . . .	2
Leather, . . . . .	4	Print works, dye works, and	
Machines and machinery, . . . . .	10	bleacheries, . . . . .	4
Metals and metallic goods, . . . . .	6	Shipbuilding, . . . . .	1
Models, lasts, and patterns, . . . . .	1	Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, . . . . .	1
Paper, . . . . .	6	Woollen goods, . . . . .	7
Print works, dye works, and		Worsted goods, . . . . .	2
bleacheries, . . . . .	4	<b>Addition of New Class of</b>	
Railroad construction and equip-		<b>Product.</b>	9
ment, . . . . .	1	Boots and shoes, . . . . .	2
Rubber and elastic goods, . . . . .	1	Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, . . . . .	1
Silk and silk goods, . . . . .	1	Carriages and wagons, . . . . .	1
Woollen goods, . . . . .	3	Machines and machinery, . . . . .	1
Worsted goods, . . . . .	3	Metals and metallic goods, . . . . .	2
<b>Machinery added to Plants.</b>	112	Models, lasts, and patterns, . . . . .	1
Boots and shoes, . . . . .	15	Print works, dye works, and	
Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., . . . . .	1	bleacheries, . . . . .	1
Cotton goods, . . . . .	52		

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number	CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number
<b>Rebuilding of Burned Factories, etc.</b>	7	<b>Changes in Firms, Firm Names, etc.</b>	39
Cotton goods, . . . . .	2	Arms and ammunition, . . . . .	1
Lumber, . . . . .	1	Boots and shoes, . . . . .	27
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, . . . . .	1	Clothing, . . . . .	2
Rubber and elastic goods, . . . . .	1	Leather, . . . . .	2
Woollen goods, . . . . .	2	Machines and machinery, . . . . .	2
		Metals and metallic goods, . . . . .	1
<b>Removals to New or Larger Quarters.</b>	21	Models, lasts, and patterns, . . . . .	1
Arms and ammunition, . . . . .	1	Paper, . . . . .	1
Artisans' tools, . . . . .	1	Stone (quarried), . . . . .	1
Boots and shoes, . . . . .	16	Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, . . . . .	1
Gas, . . . . .	1	<b>Changes in Character of Machinery.</b>	7
Metals and metallic goods, . . . . .	1	Cotton goods, . . . . .	7
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, . . . . .	1	<b>Consolidations of Firms and Corporations.</b>	4
<b>Resumption of Business after Protracted Shutdowns.</b>	8	Boots and shoes, . . . . .	3
Boots and shoes, . . . . .	1	Carpetings, . . . . .	1
Carriages and wagons, . . . . .	1	<b>Removals of Firms and Industries to Massachusetts from Other States.</b>	2
Cotton goods, . . . . .	3	Boots and shoes, . . . . .	1
Metals and metallic goods, . . . . .	1	Flax, hemp, and jute goods, . . . . .	1
Woollen goods, . . . . .	1	<b>Removals of Firms and Industries from Massachusetts to Other States.</b>	9
Worsted goods, . . . . .	1	Artisans' tools, . . . . .	1
<b>Increased Capacity of Plants.</b>	33	Boots and shoes, . . . . .	2
Bicycles, tricycles, etc., . . . . .	1	Carriages and wagons, . . . . .	1
Boots and shoes, . . . . .	20	Clocks and watches, . . . . .	1
Clothing, . . . . .	1	Cotton goods, . . . . .	1
Cotton goods, . . . . .	1	Metals and metallic goods, . . . . .	1
Jewelry, . . . . .	1	Musical instruments and materials, . . . . .	1
Machines and machinery, . . . . .	1	Paper, . . . . .	1
Metals and metallic goods, . . . . .	1	<b>Removals from one Town to another in Massachusetts.</b>	11
Models, lasts, and patterns, . . . . .	1	Boots and shoes, . . . . .	5
Rubber and elastic goods, . . . . .	1	Brooms, brushes, and mops, . . . . .	1
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, . . . . .	1	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc., . . . . .	1
Whips, lashes, and stocks, . . . . .	1	Leather, . . . . .	1
Woollen goods, . . . . .	3	Machines and machinery, . . . . .	2
<b>Changes from Private Firms to Corporations.</b>	15	Musical instruments and materials, . . . . .	1
Artisans' tools, . . . . .	1	<b>Introduction of Electric Lighting and Power into Factories.</b>	9
Boots and shoes, . . . . .	5	Cotton goods, . . . . .	5
Carriages and wagons, . . . . .	1	Leather, . . . . .	1
Clothing, . . . . .	2	Machines and machinery, . . . . .	1
Machines and machinery, . . . . .	2	Paper, . . . . .	1
Musical instruments and materials, . . . . .	1	Woollen goods, . . . . .	1
Paper, . . . . .	1		
Woollen goods, . . . . .	2		

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number	CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number
<b>Suspensions for Vacations.</b>	43	<b>Suspensions on account of Repairs and Improvements — Con.</b>	
Arms and ammunition, . . . . .	1	Leather, . . . . .	2
Artisans' tools, . . . . .	1	Machines and machinery, . . . . .	1
Boots and shoes, . . . . .	1	Metals and metallic goods, . . . . .	2
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus, . . . . .	3	Musical instruments and materials, . . . . .	1
Cotton goods, . . . . .	20	Paper, . . . . .	6
Furniture, . . . . .	1	Silk and silk goods, . . . . .	1
Machines and machinery, . . . . .	4	Sporting and athletic goods, . . . . .	1
Metals and metallic goods, . . . . .	1	Wooden goods, . . . . .	1
Silk and silk goods, . . . . .	1	Woollen goods, . . . . .	8
Toys and games (children's), . . . . .	1	Worsted goods, . . . . .	1
Woollen goods, . . . . .	9		
<b>Suspensions for Stock Taking.</b>	19	<b>Suspensions on account of Shortage of Materials.</b>	4
Boots and shoes, . . . . .	13	Artisans' tools, . . . . .	1
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus, . . . . .	2	Cotton goods, . . . . .	1
Machines and machinery, . . . . .	1	Metals and metallic goods, . . . . .	1
Metals and metallic goods, . . . . .	1	Wooden goods, . . . . .	1
Rubber and elastic goods, . . . . .	1	<b>Suspensions for Curtailment of Production.</b>	104
Silk and silk goods, . . . . .	1	Carpetings, . . . . .	1
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, . . . . .	1	Cotton goods, . . . . .	101
<b>Suspensions on account of Low Water.</b>	4	Hosiery and knit goods, . . . . .	1
Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., . . . . .	1	Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, . . . . .	1
Cotton goods, . . . . .	2	<b>Suspensions on account of Accidents.</b>	57
Metals and metallic goods, . . . . .	1	Arms and ammunition, . . . . .	2
<b>Suspensions on account of High Water.</b>	40	Boots and shoes, . . . . .	10
Boots and shoes, . . . . .	2	Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., . . . . .	2
Building materials, . . . . .	1	Buttons and dress trimmings, . . . . .	1
Clothing, . . . . .	2	Carriages and wagons, . . . . .	1
Cotton goods, . . . . .	20	Clothing, . . . . .	1
Leather, . . . . .	1	Cotton goods, . . . . .	21
Machines and machinery, . . . . .	2	Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc., . . . . .	1
Paper, . . . . .	5	Machines and machinery, . . . . .	2
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, . . . . .	3	Metals and metallic goods, . . . . .	2
Woollen goods, . . . . .	8	Paper, . . . . .	1
Worsted goods, . . . . .	1	Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, . . . . .	1
<b>Suspensions on account of Repairs and Improvements.</b>	40	Rubber and elastic goods, . . . . .	1
Arms and ammunition, . . . . .	1	Woollen goods, . . . . .	11
Boots and shoes, . . . . .	2	<b>Suspensions on account of Dull Trade.</b>	13
Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., . . . . .	2	Boots and shoes, . . . . .	2
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus, . . . . .	1	Clothing, . . . . .	1
Cotton goods, . . . . .	8	Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus, . . . . .	2
Hosiery and knit goods, . . . . .	1	Cotton goods, . . . . .	1
Jewelry, . . . . .	1		

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number	CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number
<b>Suspensions on account of Dull Trade—Con.</b>		<b>Suspensions on account of Retirement from Business (No Successor).</b>	12
Paper, . . . . .	1	Boots and shoes, . . . . .	7
Woollen goods, . . . . .	5	Leather, . . . . .	1
Worsted goods, . . . . .	1	Machines and machinery, . . . . .	1
<b>Suspensions (Temporary as to Duration).</b>	54	Models, lasts, and patterns, . . . . .	1
Arms and ammunition, . . . . .	1	Musical instruments and materials, . . . . .	1
Bicycles, tricycles, etc., . . . . .	1	Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, . . . . .	1
Boots and shoes, . . . . .	15	<b>Sales of Plants in Whole or in Part.</b>	66
Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., . . . . .	1	Boots and shoes, . . . . .	18
Clothing, . . . . .	2	Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, . . . . .	1
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus, . . . . .	1	Carpetings, . . . . .	1
Cotton goods, . . . . .	4	Carriages and wagons, . . . . .	2
Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc., . . . . .	1	Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster, . . . . .	1
Food preparations, . . . . .	1	Clocks and watches, . . . . .	3
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc., . . . . .	1	Cordage and twine, . . . . .	1
Jewelry, . . . . .	1	Cotton goods, . . . . .	1
Lumber, . . . . .	1	Food preparations, . . . . .	4
Metals and metallic goods, . . . . .	3	Furniture, . . . . .	2
Models, lasts, and patterns, . . . . .	1	Leather, . . . . .	2
Paper, . . . . .	5	Lumber, . . . . .	1
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, . . . . .	2	Machines and machinery, . . . . .	7
Wooden goods, . . . . .	1	Metals and metallic goods, . . . . .	8
Woollen goods, . . . . .	7	Models, lasts, and patterns, . . . . .	1
Worsted goods, . . . . .	5	Musical instruments and materials, . . . . .	1
<b>Suspensions (Indefinite as to Duration).</b>	17	Oils and illuminating fluids, . . . . .	1
Artisans' tools, . . . . .	1	Printing, publishing, and book-binding, . . . . .	1
Bicycles, tricycles, etc., . . . . .	1	Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, . . . . .	1
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, . . . . .	1	Rubber and elastic goods, . . . . .	2
Clothing, . . . . .	1	Scientific instruments and appliances, . . . . .	1
Cotton goods, . . . . .	2	Straw and palm leaf goods, . . . . .	1
Hosiery and knit goods, . . . . .	1	Woollen goods, . . . . .	8
Leather, . . . . .	1	Worsted goods, . . . . .	2
Lumber, . . . . .	1	<b>Sales of Plants to Industrial Combinations.</b>	8
Machines and machinery, . . . . .	1	Clocks and watches, . . . . .	2
Paper, . . . . .	8	Cotton goods, . . . . .	2
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, . . . . .	1	Machines and machinery, . . . . .	2
Woollen goods, . . . . .	2	Metals and metallic goods, . . . . .	2
Worsted goods, . . . . .	1	<b>Fires during the Year.</b>	108
<b>Suspensions (cause not given).</b>	8	Boots and shoes, . . . . .	20
Buttons and dress trimmings, . . . . .	1	Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., . . . . .	3
Clothing, . . . . .	1	Brooms, brushes, and mops, . . . . .	1
Metals and metallic goods, . . . . .	1	Building materials, . . . . .	3
		Carriages and wagons, . . . . .	3

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number	CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number
<b>Fires during the Year — Con.</b>		<b>Fires during the Year — Con.</b>	
Clothing, . . . . .	1	Wooden goods, . . . . .	6
Cordage and twine, . . . . .	1	Woollen goods, . . . . .	7
Cotton goods, . . . . .	15		
Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc., . . . . .	1	<b>Deaths of Manufacturers.</b>	53
Flax, hemp, and jute goods, . . . . .	1	Boots and shoes, . . . . .	17
Food preparations, . . . . .	4	Carriages and wagons, . . . . .	2
Furniture, . . . . .	3	Cotton goods, . . . . .	5
Glass, . . . . .	1	Flax, hemp, and jute goods, . . . . .	1
Ink, mucilage, and paste, . . . . .	1	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc., . . . . .	1
Jewelry, . . . . .	1	Jewelry, . . . . .	2
Leather, . . . . .	2	Leather, . . . . .	2
Lumber, . . . . .	5	Liquors (malt), . . . . .	1
Machines and machinery, . . . . .	9	Machines and machinery, . . . . .	2
Metals and metallic goods, . . . . .	7	Metals and metallic goods, . . . . .	4
Models, lasts, and patterns, . . . . .	1	Musical instruments and materials, . . . . .	1
Musical instruments and materials, . . . . .	2	Paper, . . . . .	3
Paper, . . . . .	4	Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, . . . . .	1
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, . . . . .	2	Rubber and elastic goods, . . . . .	2
Rubber and elastic goods, . . . . .	2	Toys and games (children's), . . . . .	1
Toys and games (children's), . . . . .	1	Whips, lashes, and stocks, . . . . .	1
Whips, lashes, and stocks, . . . . .	1		

### *Corporations and Capital Stock.*

In the following table, the number of new corporations formed during the first nine months of the year 1901 is shown, together with the amount of capital authorized by their charters; also, increases and decreases in capital stock, classified by industries. These figures include the private firms which, in 1901, changed from the individual form to the corporate form of management.

SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number	Amounts
<b>New Corporations.</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>\$8,018,600</b>
Artisans' tools, . . . . .	1	75,000
Boots and shoes, . . . . .	12	1,080,000
Carriages and wagons, . . . . .	2	260,000
Chemical preparations (compounded), . . . . .	1	1,000
Clothing, . . . . .	2	425,000
Cotton goods, . . . . .	2	615,000
Electrical apparatus and appliances, . . . . .	1	20,000
Food preparations, . . . . .	3	40,100
Furniture, . . . . .	1	50,000
Hosiery and knit goods, . . . . .	1	20,000
Machines and machinery, . . . . .	6	2,355,000
Metals and metallic goods, . . . . .	2	20,000
Musical instruments and materials, . . . . .	2	550,000
Paper, . . . . .	1	600,000
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, . . . . .	1	125,000
Stone, . . . . .	1	200,000

*Corporations and Capital Stock — Concluded.*

SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number	Amounts
<b>New Corporations — Con.</b>		
Whips, lashes, and stocks, . . . . .	1	\$30,000
Woollen goods, . . . . .	4	352,500
<b>Increases in Capital Stock,</b>	11	\$1,697,000
Clothing, . . . . .	1	100,000
Cotton goods, . . . . .	4	610,000
Electrical apparatus and appliances, . . . . .	1	250,000
Glass, . . . . .	1	10,000
Metals and metallic goods, . . . . .	1	2,000
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, . . . . .	1	75,000
Rubber and elastic goods, . . . . .	1	250,000
Shipbuilding, . . . . .	1	400,000
<b>Decreases in Capital Stock.</b>	3	\$104,500
Boots and shoes, . . . . .	2	54,500
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, . . . . .	1	50,000

## RECAPITULATION. 1900, 1901.

In the following table, we bring forward the subjects shown in the two preceding presentations in comparison with similar data contained in the Chronology for 1900:

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.	
	1900 (12 months)	1901 (9 months)
New establishments, etc., . . . . .	156	109
Buildings constructed during the year, . . . . .	119	78
Machinery added to plants, . . . . .	146	112
Other additions to plants, . . . . .	136	68
Addition of new class of product to manufacture, . . . . .	20	9
Rebuilding of burned factories, etc., . . . . .	15	7
Removals to new or larger quarters, . . . . .	46	21
Resumption of business after protracted shutdowns, . . . . .	5	8
Increased capacity of plants, . . . . .	31	33
Changes from private firms to corporations, . . . . .	23	15
Changes in firms, firm names, etc., . . . . .	77	39
Changes in character of product, . . . . .	5	-
Changes in character of machinery, . . . . .	11	7
Consolidations of firms and corporations, . . . . .	6	4
Removals of firms and industries to Massachusetts from other States, . . . . .	-	2
Removals of firms and industries from Massachusetts to other States, . . . . .	15	9
Removals from one town to another in Massachusetts, . . . . .	19	11
Introduction of electric lighting and power into factories, etc., . . . . .	9	9
Suspensions for vacations, . . . . .	81	43
Suspensions for stock taking, . . . . .	50	19
Suspensions on account of low water, . . . . .	15	4

*Recapitulation. 1900, 1901 — Concluded.*

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.	
	1900 (12 months)	1901 (9 months)
Suspensions on account of high water, . . . . .	65	40
Suspensions on account of repairs and improvements, . . . . .	80	40
Suspensions on account of shortage of materials, . . . . .	5	4
Suspensions for curtailment of production, . . . . .	70	104
Suspensions on account of accidents to machinery, etc., . . . . .	78	57
Suspensions on account of dull trade, . . . . .	27	13
Suspensions (temporary as to duration), . . . . .	111	54
Suspensions (indefinite as to duration), . . . . .	17	17
Suspensions (cause not given), . . . . .	59	3
Suspensions on account of retirement from business (no successor), . . . . .	62	12
Sales of plants in whole or in part, . . . . .	72	66
Sales of plants to industrial combinations, . . . . .	55	8
Plants damaged by explosions, . . . . .	6	—
Fires during the year, . . . . .	185	108
Deaths of manufacturers, . . . . .	120	53
New corporations, . . . . .	48	44
Amount of authorized capital, . . . . .	\$10,535,500	\$8,018,600
Increases in capital stock, . . . . .	12	11
Amount of increase, . . . . .	\$1,938,000	\$1,897,000
Decreases in capital stock, . . . . .	2	3
Amount of decrease, . . . . .	\$750,000	\$104,500
Net increase of capital stock, . . . . .	\$1,188,000	\$1,592,500

## STOCK PRICE QUOTATIONS.

In the following table are shown the highest and lowest price quotations for the 12 calendar months of 1900 and the first nine months of 1901, together with the amount of capital stock outstanding on January 1, 1901, and the par value of stock. The majority of the figures were compiled by Frank A. Ruggles of Boston.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Capital Stock, Jan. 1, 1901	Par Value of Stock	STOCK PRICE QUOTATIONS			
			1900 (12 months)		1901 (9 months)	
			Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
American Linen Co., . . . . .	\$800,000	\$100	105	85	*97	—
Am. Sugar Refinery Co., . . . . .	86,968,000	100	148½	96	152½	117
Am. Sugar Refinery Co. (pref.), . . . . .	86,968,000	100	118	107	130	114
American Woollen Co., . . . . .	25,000,000	100	25¼	11¼	21½	14½
American Woollen Co. (pref.), . . . . .	16,000,000	100	82¼	67	82½	70½
Appleton Co., . . . . .	450,000	100	107½	104½	124	117
Arkwright Mills, . . . . .	450,000	100	90	85	87½	87½
Arlington Mills, . . . . .	2,500,000	100	105¼	100	100½	100
Atlantic Mills, . . . . .	1,000,000	100	67½	53½	62¼	50½
Barnaby Manufacturing Co., . . . . .	400,000	100	85	82¼	95	75
Barnard Manufacturing Co., . . . . .	495,000	100	108	95	105½	97
Bigelow Carpet Co., . . . . .	4,020,000	100	95	80¼	98	83¾
Boott Cotton Mills, . . . . .	1,200,000	1,000	817½	760	862½	800

\* Only sale.

## Stock Price Quotations — Continued.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Capital Stock, Jan. 1, 1901	Par Value of Stock	STOCK PRICE QUOTATIONS			
			1900 (12 months)		1901 (9 months)	
			Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
Border City Manufacturing Co., . . . . .	\$1,000,000	\$100	155	100	118	109½
Boston Belting Co., . . . . .	1,000,000	100	211½	200	215¾	210¾
Boston Duck Co., . . . . .	850,000	700	-	-	*1,085	-
Boston Manufacturing Co., . . . . .	800,000	1,000	376	350	340	285
Chace Mills, . . . . .	750,000	100	98	88½	98	90
Chicopee Manufacturing Co., . . . . .	1,000,000	100	95	87	90	75
Cornell Mills, . . . . .	400,000	100	130	127½	127½	122½
Davol Mills, . . . . .	400,000	100	110	100	102½	100
Dwight Manufacturing Co., . . . . .	1,200,000	500	1,020	980	1,087½	1,001¾
Everett Mills, . . . . .	800,000	100	97½	95	98	94½
Flint Mills, . . . . .	580,000	100	109	100	105	102
General Electric Co., . . . . .	24,699,900	100	198¾	121	269¾	183½
Granite Mills, . . . . .	1,000,000	100	125	110	127½	115
Grinnell M'fg Corporation, . . . . .	1,000,000	100	213	180	182½	132¾
Hamilton Manufacturing Co., . . . . .	1,800,000	1,000	900	835	835	750
Hamilton Woollen Co., . . . . .	1,000,000	100	51	48	52	50¾
Hargraves Mills, . . . . .	800,000	100	110	99½	106	101
King Philip Mills, . . . . .	1,000,000	100	105	92	*115	-
Lancaster Mills, . . . . .	1,200,000	400	450	344	352½	300
Laurel Lake Mills, . . . . .	300,000	100	135	122½	127½	125
Lawrence Manufacturing Co., . . . . .	750,000	100	150½	125	150½	110½
Lowell Bleachery, . . . . .	400,000	100	75	69	60	50
Lowell Hosiery Co., . . . . .	200,000	100	88½	84	*88	-
Lowell Machine Shops, . . . . .	900,000	500	797½	777½	810	792½
Lyman Mills, . . . . .	1,470,000	100	74	66½	70¾	67½
Massachusetts Cotton Mills, . . . . .	1,800,000	100	104¾	98	101¾	96
Mechanics Mills, . . . . .	750,000	100	83½	78	90	82
Merchants Manufacturing Co., . . . . .	800,000	100	110	92½	110	100
Merrimac Manufacturing Co., . . . . .	2,750,000	100	†1,165	†108	111¾	95¾
Middlesex Co., . . . . .	750,000	100	118¾	109	105	100
Narragansett Mills, . . . . .	400,000	100	108	100	104	103
National Lead Co., . . . . .	14,905,400	100	†28¾	†157½	†25½	†15
National Lead Co. (pref.), . . . . .	14,904,900	100	†106½	†83	†94½	†83
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., . . . . .	1,500,000	100	67½	60¾	63½	60
N. E. Cotton Yarn Co. (pref.), . . . . .	5,000,000	100	103¾	96	99	90
Otis Co., . . . . .	800,000	1,000	*1,852½	-	*1,852½	-
Pacific Mills, . . . . .	3,000,000	1,000	2,520	1,350	2,015	1,950
Osborn Mills, . . . . .	750,000	100	112½	97½	98	90
Parker Mills, . . . . .	800,000	100	108	100	106	103
Pocasset Manufacturing Co., . . . . .	600,000	100	120	110	*112	-
Richard Borden Manufacturing Co., . . . . .	800,000	100	133	112½	135	120
Saco & Pettee Machine Co., . . . . .	800,000	100	*95	-	106½	100¾
Sagamore Manufacturing Co., . . . . .	900,000	100	113	100	109	99
Seaconnet Mills, . . . . .	600,000	100	105	90	96	95½
Shove Mills, . . . . .	550,000	100	105	65	*70	-
Stafford Mills, . . . . .	1,000,000	100	112¾	100	108	94
Tecumseh Mills, . . . . .	500,000	100	117½	103½	103	100
Thorndike Co., . . . . .	450,000	1,000	-	-	*1,062½	-
Tremont & Suffolk Mills, . . . . .	2,000,000	100	157½	138¾	143½	120

\* Only sale. † New York prices. ‡ Par value of stock reduced from \$1,000.



*Stock Price Quotations — Concluded.*

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Capital Stock, Jan. 1, 1901	Par Value of Stock	STOCK PRICE QUOTATIONS			
			1900 (12 months)		1901 (9 months)	
			Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
Troy Cotton & Woollen Manufactory,	\$300,000	\$500	1,800	1,250	*127½	—
Union Bag & Paper Co., . . .	16,000,000	100	†25	†10	†19%	†12
Union Bag & Paper Co. (pref.), .	11,000,000	100	†77¾	†56¼	†75	†65
Union Cotton Manufacturing Co., .	1,200,000	100	215	128	134	130
United Shoe Machinery Co., . . .	8,930,800	25	33½	28	45¾	30¼
United Shoe Machinery Co. (pref.), .	9,240,875	25	25	22½	30	22
United States Leather Co., . . .	62,869,800	100	187½	8	16¾	7¾
United States Leather Co. (pref.), .	62,869,800	100	78	65%	83¾	69½
United States Rubber Co., . . .	23,666,000	100	43	21	34	13½
United States Rubber Co. (pref.), .	23,525,500	100	105½	75	84	50
United States Steel Co., . . .	507,675,300	100	—	—	55	24
United States Steel Co. (pref.), . .	509,488,500	100	—	—	101½	69
Wamsutta Mills, . . . . .	3,000,000	100	107¾	104	109¾	108¼
Wampanoag Mills, . . . . .	750,000	100	105¼	92½	90	90
Weetamoo Mills, . . . . .	550,000	100	67	57½	63½	55
Whitman Mills, . . . . .	550,000	100	115	105	120¼	120

\* Only sale.

† New York prices.

## INDUSTRIAL DIVIDENDS.

In the following table, we reproduce, as a matter of record, the dividends paid in certain manufacturing corporations doing business in this Commonwealth, as compiled by Frank A. Ruggles of Boston. The figures for 1900 represent a full year, those for 1901, nine months.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	RATE OF DIVIDENDS	
	1900 (12 months)	1901 (9 months)
Appleton Co., . . . . .	7	4
Arlington Mills, . . . . .	6	6
Atlantic Mills, . . . . .	4	2
Bigelow Carpet Co., . . . . .	1½	5
Boott Cotton Mills, . . . . .	6	0
Boston Belting Co., . . . . .	8	8
Boston Duck Co., . . . . .	10	10
Boston Manufacturing Co., . . . . .	—	0
Chicopee Manufacturing Co., . . . . .	6	3
Dwight Manufacturing Co., . . . . .	12	12
Everett Mills, . . . . .	6	6
Hamilton Manufacturing Co., . . . . .	6	3
Hamilton Woollen Co., . . . . .	4	4½
Lancaster Mills, . . . . .	8	0
Lawrence Manufacturing Co., . . . . .	8	*3
Lowell Bleachery, . . . . .	4	0
Lowell Machine Shops, . . . . .	10	5
Lyman Mills, . . . . .	4	4

\* Also, \$66.67 extra dividend, occasioned by increase in capital stock.

*Industrial Dividends — Concluded.*

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	RATE OF DIVIDENDS	
	1900 (12 months)	1901 (9 months)
Massachusetts Cotton Mills, . . . . .	6	6
Merrimac Manufacturing Co., . . . . .	*6	3
Middlesex Co., . . . . .	6	3
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., . . . . .	4	2
Otis Mills, . . . . .	10	10
Pacific Mills, . . . . .	†80	5
Thorndike Co., . . . . .	8	8
Tremont & Suffolk Mills, . . . . .	8	4
Wamsutta Mills, . . . . .	6	4½

\* Increased capital stock from \$2,500,000 to \$2,750,000 in July, and reduced par value of stock from \$1,000 to \$100—10 shares for one.

† Increased capital stock from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 in March, and at same time paid extra cash dividend of 20 per cent which just covered the increase.





